The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Proclamation of the Commune in Paris.

The Red Flag Flaunting in All Parts of the City.

German Troops Concentrating in the Vicinity.

The Government Confident of Its Power to Crush the Insurrection.

Dissensions Rife in the Central Committee.

An Arab Chief Marching on Algiers With 40,000 Men.

FRANCE.

All Quiet in Paris—The Commune Proclaimed—Prussian Troops Concentrating Near the City—The Versailles Government Preparing for Active Operations—Marseilles in a State of Siege—A Split in the Central Committee.

LONDON, March 29.—At noon, yesterday, Paris was quiet, and the Insurgent Committee still retained all important positions. M. SCHOELEHER has resigned. The Committee has dismissed twenty-five officials in the Department of Finance for disobedience.

The *Cri du Peuple* opposes the election of a Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard as dangerous and useless, and urges the deposition of the Assembly. *La Vérité* says the Committee are hindering the seed-corn from America from reaching the farmers. The *Français, Débats, Siècle* and *Vérité* blame the inaction and reaction of the Assembly.

The Commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council from a platform covered with red cloth, but were quite inaudible at a little distance. The approaches to the Place were filled by an enormous crowd of the Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time zealously cheering the Republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the Place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

A letter from Gen. CREMER, repudiating the Committee, is published. The Bank of France has again advanced 500,000 francs to the insurgents. The postal director refuses to give up his functions to the appointee of the Committee.

The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end. The *Times'* special from Versailles says that 40,000 Prussians are expected there to-morrow. The Government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in abuot eight days. It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainebleau.

The Republican Committee at Marseilles has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris Government. Marseilles is tranquil and strikes have ceased. The Nationals of the city have elected M. DUCOIN their Colonel. A dispatch from Aix says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege.

Correspondence from Versailles says that M. GANIER, a member of the Central Committee, has been condemned to death as a contumacious Bonapartist.

PARIS, March 29.—Paris is quiet today. The red flag is displayed everywhere. The Central Committee has split, and some of its members have been arrested by their colleagues. Diplomatic intercourse at Versailles is represented to be extremely difficult.

Another Reassuring Circular—The Garibaldis Refuse to Have Anything to do With the Insurrection—Military Changes by the Central Committee—Affairs at Versailles—First Sitting of the Communal Council.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Government has issued a circular to Prefects, announcing that order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed, save in Marseilles, Narbonne, and St. Etienne. "France," says the circular, "is rallying to the support of the Government. The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government has temporized with the insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready today to meet and crush it."

MENOTTI and RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI have declined to fight, except against a foreign enemy.

LONDON, March 29.—On Tuesday the Sub-Central Committee, who have replaced the Central Committee, ordered the formation of twenty-five battalions of infantry for active service, and twenty batteries of reserve artillery, and also fifteen batteries of *mitrailleuse* for active service. The Committee has ordered that the Nationals be paid two and one-half francs daily, in addition to their rations. Gen. DUVAL, who organizes the infantry, and Gen. BERGERET the cavalry, are authorized to make requisitions for all needed articles. Gen. CLUSERET is said to have been appointed to the general administration of military affairs, vice DU BESSON, suspended, but the report is considered doubtful. M. FLOURENS' resignation of his military functions has been accepted.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp. Gardes are arriving continually from the departments. The movements of the Government relative to Paris are unknown. The Deputies of the Right, in the Assembly, demand the removal of Gen. LEFLO, but M. THIERS positively refuses his consent.

Gen. CHANZY, it appears, promised the Insurrectionary Committee that he would not fight, except against foreigners. An amicable arrangement between the Paris and Versailles Governments is regarded as still possible. M. CLEMENCEAU has resigned his seat in the Assembly. M. RUCHETULON, a member of the Left in the Assembly, has declared himself a turn-coat, because the official journal has defended assassination. At the sitting of the National Assembly today M. FRESHNEAU made a demand for the interruption of communication with Paris.

LONDON, March 29.—The German official newspapers explicitly deny that any encouragement has been given to the insurgent Parisians by the German Government or the German commanders in France.

PARIS, March 29.—At the inaugural sitting of the Communal Council yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring that the National Guard have deserved well of the country. The *Débats* says the Council separated at midnight without having come to any agreement upon the vital questions at issue. The next sitting will be held today, the 8th Germinal.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Delay of the Peace Negotiations—The Greek Church in the Turkish Dominions—Church Questions in the British House of Commons Opening of the Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—No sitting of the Peace Conference was held today, and the time for the second meeting is undetermined. It is rumored that the events in Paris cause the delay in the negotiations.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Reichstag has approved the commercial treaty between the German Empire and the Republic of San Salvador.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The reply of the Russian Synod to the Patriarch of Constantinople is published. The Synod shares the dissatisfaction felt by the Patriarch at the relations of the Porte and the Greek Church in Bulgaria, but considers the convocation of the Council, which was proposed by him, unnecessary.

LONDON, March 29.—The House of Lords passed the Funding bills and adjourned. In the House of Commons the discussion of church questions occupied the evening. The bill admitting the laity to a larger influence in parochial matters roused much feeling, and met with strong opposition. Mr. GLADSTONE begged for delay, but the bill was carried to a second reading.

LONDON, March 29.—The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art at Kensington was opened today to public use by the Queen in person, in the presence of fully 10,000 spectators. The Prince of WALES, Duke of SAXE COBURG GOTHA, Prince ARTHUR, Prince CHRISTIAN, the Princess LOUISE, the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess BEATRICE, and a very large number of the nobility, were in attendance.

Carlist Movements in Spain—Illness of the Queen of Sweden Probably Fatal—The Roumanian Administration—Rebellion in Algeria.

MADRID, March 29.—The *Imparcial* publishes an unauthenticated rumor that a weak attempt was made at a Carlist military *pronunciamiento* in Andalusia on Monday, and was speedily suppressed. The elections in Porto Rico have been ordered to be held at an early day.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—The illness of the Queen has assumed such a character that no hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

BUCHAREST, March 29.—The Roumanian Chambers have been dissolved, and the Ministry remain in power. The town is quiet.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Brussels says the Arab Chief SIDI MOKRANI, with 40,000 troops, is within twenty-five leagues of Algiers, and has declared war against France.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

New Trial of Isaac V. Buckhout for the Murder of His Wife and Alfred Rendall—Difficulty in Obtaining a Jury.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced its session at White Plains yesterday before Judge JOSEPH F. BARNARD, associated with Judges ROBERT COCHRANE, MYRON B. SILKMAN, and WM. C. HOWE. The case of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT, charged with the murder of his wife, ANN LOUISA BUCKHOUT, and ALFRED RENDALL, on the 1st day of January, 1870, was recalled, a bill of exceptions having prevailed and secured this second trial.

The people were represented by District-Attorney J. O. DYCKMAN, associated with HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., of New-York, and JOHN S. BATES, Esq., of Westchester. The counsel for the prisoner was FRANCIS LARKIN, Esq., aided by Ex-Judge WM. H. ROBERTSON and Mr. A. B. MAILLARD. The facts of the case are a twice-told tale, and have appeared in these columns at length, during the somewhat protracted sessions of the former trial. Briefly recapitulated, the story is as follows:

The prisoner and his victims are connected with well-known and respectable families, residing in the "Sleepy Hollow" district, not far from Tarrytown. His wife, somewhat his junior, had by some means incurred his anger. As he alleged, upon his first examination, she had been criminally intimate with others, including the deceased RENDALL. That fact has not yet been established in evidence. On Christmas Day all the parties to the tragedy were together and dined, and spent the evening at the residence of the deceased Mr. RENDALL. In response to BUCKHOUT's invitation, the RENDALLS visited his house on New-Year's Day, at about noon. BUCKHOUT and his wife welcomed them in the sitting-room, and the former, after placing cider and other refreshments upon the table, retired. In a short time he returned with a gun, and shot both of his guests. Then, rushing into the kitchen, he beat in the skull of his wife with the stock of the gun, which was broken off short by the force of the blow.

MARY E. WEEKS, a neighbor, heard the report of the gun, and saw BUCKHOUT running away from his house. She immediately went over, and upon entering found ALFRED RENDALL sitting in a chair quite dead. CHARLES RENDALL was upon the floor shouting for help, his head streaming with blood. Mrs. BUCKHOUT had fallen against a meal-bag on the floor of the kitchen, and gasped but a few times. CHARLES RENDALL recovered. He is the only living eye-witness of a part of the deed, and saw nothing more than BUCKHOUT pointing the gun at him. He was in Court yesterday, and sat near the accused and his brother. It is understood that the defense will consist of the plea of insanity, influenced by the deceased wife's alleged misconduct, and the natural tendency of the prisoner's mental faculties to temporary aberrations. The personal appearance of BUCKHOUT is peculiar. He is of the ordinary height, rather stoutly built, with a large and by no means ill-formed head, and has a very blank countenance, indicative of strong animal propensities. His eyes are of a bleak blue tint, with a very dull and weak expression. Black hair, and whiskers trimmed closely, a plain but neat dress, and an easy, unconcerned manner, complete his description. At every instance of merriment in the room he joined in the smile or laugh as heartily as any of the audience.

All of yesterday was occupied in the effort to impanel a jury. Five hundred names were placed in the box, and over two hundred were drawn. The challenging was very exact, and but three stood the test and were qualified. They were: RICHARD S. GRAY, of Pound Ridge; GEORGE K. CARROLL, of Mount Vernon, and ANDREW L. CLARK, of White Plains. The impaneling will be continued today. It is expected that the trial will continue with day and night sessions for about a week.

Daring Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon the messenger of COLTON, ZAHM & ROBERTS, publishers, No. 172 William-street, when leaving the Park Bank with a package containing $500 in his hand, was so rudely pushed by some one that he dropped the money which was snatched up by the thief who had pushed him. The boy instantly raised an alarm and started in pursuit, but the daring outlaw being immediately lost in the dense crowd which was in the street, escaped with his booty.

ALBANY.

The Immediate Removal of the Elevated Railroad Demanded by Tweed.

How the Ring Propose to Pass a Satisfactory Tax Levy.

The Champlain Ferry Bill—Restrictions on Insurance Companies—Over $12,000,000 Added to the City Debt by This Year's Legislation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 29.

This has been as dull a day in the Legislature as yesterday was lively. The Senate commenced the whole of the morning session in discussing the Champlain Ferry bill, which was left undisposed of at the adjournment last night. The argument was chiefly between Senators HARDENBURGH and PARKER, and outside of an amusing spat between the chief combatants was as dry and uninteresting as could well be. The debate became quite general because of the fact that neither of the Senators abovenamed represented the district affected by the ferry, and this point having been dwelt upon by Senator PARKER in connection with the statement that Mr. HARDENBURGH was interested in thus denying the right to build a bridge in place of the ferry, because he was a canal man and so was opposed to obstructing the water-ways of the State. Senator HARDENBURGH, at this, rose and said that the Senator was mistaken; that he was no longer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; he had been discharged; in fact, it had been always so, and his troubles in life had been constant enough to frequently call to his memory the often-quoted lines—

> "'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour
> I've seen my fondest hopes decay."

He was misfortune's child, and lived in an atmosphere of tribulation. Therefore it was not personal affection for water-ways that led to his advocacy of this bill. He was the head of the Canal Committee of the Senate, and he would do his duty while he held that position. The entire argument in favor of the repeal was based upon the statement that the Railroad Company had violated the law of 1867 by attempting to build a bridge, and, therefore, having violated the law under which they proposed to act, they should be punished by a loss of all rights. Senator CHAPMAN very pertinently asked at this point, "What good will it do to repeal this act if the Company are now acting outside of it; the people can now go to the Attorney-General, and he will inquire into the violation and settle the matter?" "No," said HARDENBURGH, "it is not worth while to go to that trouble; we are a Court to decide this question, let us do it and end it." The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

GREENWICH-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to oblige the immediate removal of the Greenwich-street Railroad, and asked that it might be passed at once. Mr. PARKER objected that since the projectors of that road had received encouragement from the Legislature, it was merely a proper courtesy that they should have a hearing upon the bill. Mr. TWEED explained that the United States Grand Jury had already indicted the road, and that the proprietors of the road had refused to further use it; that early in the session notice had been publicly given that a bill similar to the one now introduced, would be presented, and no protest had been made. Mr. PARKER replied that under this explanation he was satisfied that the bill should pass. Before the Clerk could read the bill, Mr. HARPENDING stated that he could not consent that the Company be deprived of their rights without a hearing, and objected to the reading of the bill until it was reached in its order.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A foolish bill, introduced by Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning, and was passed by a vote of 76 to 32. The main feature of the bill is to compel all insurance companies outside of this State to invest fifty per cent. of the premiums received from policy-holders residing in the State in New-York securities or bonds and mortgages in this State. Mr. SCRIBNER, of Westchester, opposed the bill, and showed how it was calculated to drive New-York insurance companies out of ten States of the Union, as this number of States have passed laws providing that any restrictions put upon their insurance companies by the laws of any other State shall immediately become operative in the State so restricted as against the State passing the restrictive laws. The result would be to compel New-York companies doing business in Ohio, for example, to invest fifty per cent. of the premiums in that State. But this cannot be done, for the reason that there is a law on the statute book of this State forbidding New-York insurance companies from investing any of their income outside of the State, with the exception of those portions of New-Jersey and Connecticut lying within fifty miles of the City of New-York. The Governor vetoed a striking bill not unlike this last year, and the probability is that Mr. MOSELEY's pet will meet the same fate.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

TOM FIELDS made an ineffectual attempt, this morning, to shove ahead the job known as the Blackwell's Island Bridge bill, by moving that it be referred to the Committee on Cities to report complete. Mr. PRINCE, of Queens, objected, and FIELDS was constrained to withdraw his motion. He took his usual mode of revenge, however, by saying to the member from Queens in a loud tone of voice: "I give the gentleman to understand that he won't get any more bills progressed this session." Mr. PRINCE represents a constituency that is vitally interested in this Blackwell's Island Bridge project, as the bill provides for taxing them to help build a bridge which none of them want; but because their representative will not consent to allow the bill to be rushed through without discussion, the edict goes forth from the great TOM FIELDS that all legislation in which they are concerned is to be blocked for the remainder of the session.

THE TAX LEVY BILL.

For the first time in two weeks all the Democratic Senators were in their seats today, but owing to the discussion on the Champlain Ferry bill, no opportunity was afforded to call up the tax levy bill for a third reading. GRAHAM is reported "all right" now, and, if so, the bill can be passed if the Ring so desire, but appearances indicate that they are getting afraid of their own creation since the exposure of its deformity in the public Press. It has been hinted that the game now is to pass the bill through the Senate near the close of the session, and when it gets into the lower House, to offer a substitute, in the shape of a regular old-fashioned tax levy, which is said to be already prepared in New-York, and which is to be full of Ring jobs, and provisions of a miscellaneous character calculated to promote the political, personal, and pecuniary objects of the quartet oligarchy. The "substitute" is to be rushed through the Assembly under the previous question by bribery, and be sent up to the Senate for concurrence at the closing hours of the session. This was the game played in 1869, when the famous "Hodges" tax levy was sprung upon the House as a "substitute," and the agent of the Citizens' Association was bought up by the Ring to aid in putting it through.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS' LOAN.

The bill that passed the Senate, authorizing the Park Commissioners to borrow money to an amount, the annual interest of which should not exceed $100,000, underwent several amendments in the Assembly, the chief of which is that the interest of the loan should not exceed $200,000. TWEED tried to get the Senate to concur in these amendments this morning, but as several members expressed a desire to examine them, the bill was laid aside temporarily. This amendment of the Assembly doubles the amount of money to be placed in the hands of the Sweeny and Fields Park Commission, and makes the sum nearly three millions of dollars. The Croton Department has been authorized to run the City in debt a million and a half for water-pipes. TWEED's water job will add not less than two millions more, (the amount is unlimited in the bill;) the "Viaduct" Railroad gobbles up five millions, and several other jobs, already passed or now pending, will require several millions more. Taxpayers ought to know, and to take heed of the fact, that *legislation which has already been secured by the Ring at this session of the Legislature, will add more than twelve millions of dollars to the debt of the City of New-York.* Every dollar of this money, and many millions more yet to be secured this session, is to pass through the hands of the Ring, and be disbursed at their will and pleasure.

THE ERIE REPORTS.

The Erie gang think they have got the Repeal in a position now where it will have to remain quiet for the rest of the session. The majority and minority reports having been ordered printed and laid on the table, the design appears to be to keep them there by managing things in such a way that the regular order of business will have to be dispensed with in order to take them up. The rules require a two-thirds vote to set aside the regular order of business, and this it will be impossible to get. This trick to stave off action on the bill indicates that the Erie champions are conscious that if a square vote were had, GOODRICH's bill would be carried.

S.

Steam on the Canals—Encouragement to Inventors—Gathering of Democratic Politicians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—The evening's session of the Senate was consumed in considering private claims, a large number of which were ordered to a third reading.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill donating of the State Treasury $100,000 to the inventor of any device which establishes the practicability of canal navigation by steam or other motive power other than that now in use. The award is to be made after the permanent utility of the invention shall be established to the satisfaction of a commission, of which Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Gen. MCCLELLAN, and half a dozen other gentlemen are members.

GATHERING OF NEW-YORK POLITICIANS.

A large number of New-York politicians have been here this week, including Sweeny, Connolly, O'Gorman, Hutchings, Rufe Andrews, D. D. Conover, Hank Smith, Ben. Wood, Park Commissioner Hilton, "Water-meter" Tracy, Louis Ritterband, Ben. Field, Hugh Hastings, Fowler, and Archy Bliss of Brooklyn, and others.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILROAD.

The hearing before the Governor on the Pneumatic Road takes place to-morrow, and two or three hundred advocates of the road are expected here on a special train from New-York to-morrow morning. The Governor will veto the bill, as a matter of course, if for no other reason than because it interferes with the Ring Viaduct scheme.

Reform in Railroad Management—Arguments Before the Joint Committee on Railroads.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Railroads, this afternoon, addresses were made by GEORGE JONES, Dr. KENNEDY, Col. CHARLES JAMES, HORACE H. DAY, and others, on matters embraced in petitions calling for reform in railroad management. Bills to carry into effect the prayers of the petitioners are drawn up, and one of them was presented to the Senate today by Mr. HARDENBURG. The others will be presented to-morrow.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 29.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MURPHY—Incorporating trustees of the estate belonging to the diocese of Long Island.

By Mr. PIERCE—Authorizing the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society to hold additional real estate.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—To protect the people against unjust and oppressive railroad management, and to create a Board of Estimate and Control.

By Mr. MURPHY—Incorporating the Bay Ridge Athenæum.

By Mr. MORGAN—To amend the Poughkeepsie and Connecticut Line Railroad charter.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the New-York Coal Exchange.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the General Manufacturing law.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, a concurrent resolution was adopted to go into joint session with the Assembly on the 4th of April, to elect a State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PERSONAL TAXES.

The bill regulating the assessment of personal taxation in New-York was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CENTRAL PARK MANAGEMENT.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Assembly amendments to the Central Park Management bill be now concurred in.

Mr. KENNEDY asking further time to examine the amendments, Mr. TWEED explained them, but agreed to have the bill laid aside as asked by Mr. KENNEDY.

Recess to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the Nautilus Club of New-York; incorporating the Gramercy Boat Club of New-York; relative to the punishment of offenses in the Court of Special Sessions, New-York; establishing a Police Department in Buffalo; to prevent fraud in the sale of coal in New-York; incorporating the Manhattan Indemnity and Loan Company, New-York; authorizing the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society to hold additional real estate; incorporating the Sisters of St. Joseph of Troy; relative to the pay of the Brooklyn Firemen; incorporating the Security Deposit Company, New-York; relative to assessments in Troy; to authorize the City of Troy to fund its floating debt; providing for the appointment of an Auditor for the County of Kings.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LEWIS—Authorizing the City of Buffalo to issue bonds to supply the city with water. [On motion of Mr. LEWIS the bill was passed.]

By Mr. TWEED—Authorizing the Department of Public Works to furnish gas to the citizens of New-York.

The Senate in Committee, disposed of a large number of private claim bills; also:

Incorporating the University Railway of Syracuse; ordered to third reading. Incorporating the Binghamton and Port Dickenson Railroad Company; ordered to a third reading. Appropriating moneys to the Hudson River State Hospital; ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of Syracuse; requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest fifty per cent. of the premiums received from policy-holders in this State on bonds and mortgages on property in this State—(yeas 76, nays 32;) amending the charter of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; providing for paving, flagging, &c., Sackett-street, Brooklyn; authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money to pay off its floating debt.

The following bills were reported:

To amend the charter of the Milton Ferry Company; fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace; amending the rules relative to lotteries; amending the charter of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company; incorporating the American Acclimatization Society; amending the act to prevent fraud on hotel-keepers; incorporating the United States Storage and Commission Association; fixing the compensation for jurors in Kings County; incorporating the Working Men's Friendly Society; making more stringent provision regarding bigamy; amending the charter of the Inebriates' Home, Kings County; to extend Fourth-street, Brooklyn; to prevent fires in New-York; amending the act fixing wharfage rates in New-York and Brooklyn; for proper drainage in New-York; amending the charter of the New-York Botanical Club; authorizing the Brooklyn Board of Education to sell certain lands; to prevent brokers from assuming the title of bankers; to erect a new prison in the County of New-York.

ANOTHER VETO.

The Governor returned the bill to incorporate the New-York Musical Instrument Loan and Savings Association with his veto, on the ground that the object can be obtained under the general law.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

STEAM-POWER ON THE CANALS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to foster and develop internal commerce by inviting and rewarding practicable and profitable introduction upon the canals of steam, caloric, electricity, or any motor other than animal power for the propulsion of boats. It provides for giving to the inventor whose plan proves best $50,000.

Mr. WEED proposed to give five thousand dollars to each of five persons whose plans are the best, and that twenty-five thousand dollars be given to the one whose plan is selected by the Commissioners as superior to all.

Mr. ALVORD said it was already known that there are forty plans offered, and to select five, which when put to practical test may prove worthless, would be utter folly. The better way to proceed is to let all compete in a practical test, and let the best one win.

Mr. WEED replied that his proposition was to select five of the most promising and then let these five compete for the main prize. In that way, it seemed to him, the really practical plan would be most apt to be secured.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that in making the selection of five plans from models merely, five of the poorest, so far as practicability is concerned, might be selected. There was but one way to proceed and that was by practical test.

Mr. WEED's amendment was lost.

Mr. GLEASON moved to strike out the reward of $50,000 to be given after two years' use to the inventor. If any one can produce such an invention as this, $50,000 will be as nothing to the value of it to the inventor.

Mr. PRINCE expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. ALBERGER spoke of the importance of this proposition to inventors. He knew the $50,000 would be a mere bagatelle to the real value of such an invention, but he was frank to say that he did not believe the State would soon be called upon to pay that $50,000. Such an invention would be worth millions of dollars, and whoever could produce what was wanted, ought to be paid $1,000,000, instead of $50,000.

Messrs. HUSTED, SELKREG, HOWE, J. W. HILL and GOODRICH spoke on the question, when the motion to strike out the $50,000 was lost.

Mr. FIELDS announced his willingness to vote for this bill, but at the same time, from what he had seen in the days of his youth, when passenger packets were on the canals, he did not believe the speed looked for could be secured without washing the banks of the canals.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

In the House Mr. ALVORD moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALBERGER moved the bill be recommitted with instructions to amend by making boats to be towed to be of 200 tons burden instead of 150 tons.

Mr. ALVORD opposed this motion, and it was lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Incorporating the Union Market Company, New-York; to lay out Sixtieth-street, Brooklyn; incorporating the Trades-Union Societies of Working Men; regulating the sale of patent Medicines; amending the charter of Insurers' Indemnity Company, New-York; amending the act for the incorporation of fire insurance companies; amending the charter of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company. [Ordered to a third reading to-morrow.]

ANOTHER VETO.

The Governor returned the bill to incorporate the Claremont Library Association, New-York, without his approval. The veto was sustained and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for amendment.

The Assembly adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Parade of the Colored People Today—An Imposing Demonstration Expected.

Our colored citizens as was announced in the TIMES of March 25, have been making the most elaborate preparations for their grand celebration of the anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment today. Meetings were held by them in all parts of the City last evening, and from the excitement of anticipation that prevailed among them, it is probable that a sleepless night was the lot of those who have a prominent part to take in the demonstration. The following programme was issued yesterday by Grand Marshal T. S. W. TITUS:

Grand Marshal's Order for forming the line of Procession for the Celebration of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, on Thursday, March 30, 1871, is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION—Col. P. W. HAWKINS—Will be composed of military, exclusively, and will form on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Eighth-street.

SECOND DIVISION—ED. HAYS, Marshal—Will be composed of committee carriages, representatives of State, &c., and will form on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Tenth-street.

THIRD DIVISION—WM. BLAINES, Marshal—Benevolent and Social Organization, will form on Tenth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, left resting on Sixth-avenue.

FOURTH DIVISION—SAMUEL WILSON, Marshal—Will be composed of Political and Social Organizations; will form on Eleventh-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, left resting on Sixth-avenue.

FIFTH DIVISION.—THOS. TENYCKE, Marshal—Will be composed of all unorganized citizens, mounted or otherwise, will form on Twelfth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

SIXTH DIVISION.—THOS. GRIFFIN, Marshal—Will be composed of carriages, will form on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Tenth-street.

All organizations, &c., as designated, will please report to the Marshals of their respective divisions at 9¾ A. M. The line will move at 12 o'clock, precisely.

ROUTE.

Down Fifth-avenue to North Washington-square or Waverley-place, to Macdougall-street, down Macdougall to Prince, through Prince to Sullivan, to Spring, to Hudson, Hudson to Canal, Canal to Broadway, up Fourteenth-street, around the monuments of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, to Eighth-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, to Madison-avenue, Madison-avenue down to Twenty-third-street, Twenty-third-street to Fourth-avenue, Fourth-avenue to Union-square, where the line will pass in order and be dismissed.

Marshals of Divisions will report promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., at the head-quarters of the Grand Marshal, No. 247 Thompson-street, until 10 o'clock A. M. 30th of March, when the head-quarters will be on the north-west corner of Twelfth-street and Fifth-avenue.

By order,
T. S. W. TITUS, Grand Marshal.

Assisted by the following special aids: E. V. C. EATO, D. K. THOMAS, D. R. JOHNSON.

Societies or organizations reporting on or before the 29th inst. will be assigned a position forthwith. Carriages containing ladies will not be allowed in the line.

It is expected that about 5,000 colored men will appear in the procession. Delegations from California, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Wilmington, Del., Paterson, Newark, Springfield, Mass., New-Haven, Providence, Newport, Peekskill, and from all the suburban towns and villages, will be included in the number on parade. The Veteran Guards, under the command of Capt. S. H. WALKER, handsomely uniformed and numbering ninety-seven muskets, will be one of the leading military features of the day. They were busily drilling last evening, in preparation, up to a late hour. The Skidmore Guards, recently organized, and under the command of Capt. LESLIE, will parade fifty men, who will be attired in a uniform modeled after that of the regiment of Col. FISK, Jr. Among the civic associations, the Coachmen's Protective Union will turn out in force, and also the Grant Club, and the Grant and Colfax Club of the Twentieth Ward. The last named will appear in line mounted. On the grand triumphal car twenty-nine young women, dressed to represent the various States of the Union, will be seated in three tiers. On the top will stand a young woman dressed to represent the Goddess of Liberty. The three tiers on which the young women sit are explained to signify the attack on slavery, its overthrow, and the progress of the race. Previous to the grand parade, the Twentieth Ward Grant Club will form on Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, at 9 A. M., where they will be met by the Skidmore Guards and the Grant and Colfax Club, who will escort them to Thirty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, where they will be presented with a stand of colors by a number of lady friends. After this presentation the Skidmore Guards will, in like manner, be escorted to the Erie Railroad depot, where they will receive a handsome stand of colors, the gift of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr. The exercises at the Cooper Union in the evening are expected to be of an impressive and entertaining character. The Constitution of the United States and the Emancipation Proclamation will be read by Messrs. EDWARD CROSBY and GEO. W. MYERS. The list of speakers will be found in the TIMES of March 25. A colored military band from New-Haven and a glee club will furnish the music for the evening. Letters from Gen. Grant, Hon. Horace Greeley, Senators Fenton, Conkling, Boutwell and Butler have been received and will be read at the meeting. Last evening the Saloon Men's Protective Union gave their annual ball at Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Over 500 persons participated. The hall was decorated with American flags and presented a pleasing appearance. The company were arrayed in the height of fashion and the arrangements were of a creditable character. The ball was kept up with mirth, music and dancing until an early hour in the morning.

WASHINGTON.

End of the Debate on Mr. Sumner's Resolutions at Last.

Mr. Schurz's Speech—Replies of Messrs. Morton and Harlan—The Shellabarger Southern Outrage Bill in the House—Sumner's Speech Scattered Through Connecticut by the Democrats—Fred Douglass on Sumner's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The San Domingo resolutions have had their last day in the Senate at this session, having been laid on the table before adjournment this afternoon. Mr. SCHURZ concluded his speech, begun yesterday, occupying today about an hour and three-quarters. He first took up the Texas precedent, with the attempt to fortify the position he had taken yesterday. He next applied his sarcasm and sophistry to overthrow the letter of Secretary ROBESON in reply to the Temple letter, and having performed this task to his own satisfaction he finished with a long written exordium. Mr. SCHURZ's speech, all in all, was an able, subtle, philosophical and insidious speech. The closing portions were a brilliant oration upon the principles of republican government. It was a speech, whatever be the motive or however insincere the speaker, from which the President and everybody else may gather wisdom. It was worth listening to in all respects, and is the ablest yet uttered on that side. In general argument it was much the same as Mr. SUMNER's, but far more adroit and skillful, for Mr. SCHURZ himself will not be injured by any rebound of the acrimony it contained, for all that was carefully concealed, and the Senator himself does not fill any position before the country where he has anything to lose. Mr. MORTON replied briefly for the purpose of sustaining the position he had taken concerning the precedent in the case of Texas. He showed that President TYLER, through his Secretary of State, had promised Texas that after a treaty of annexation was signed, and before its consideration by the Senate, he would protect that State from invasion by Mexico; that the Government of Mexico had been warned that an invasion of Texas while the treaty was pending would be resisted by the President with all the power given him by the Constitution; that naval fleet was collected in the Gulf of Mexico, and troops sent to the Texan border, to be used in an emergency; that all this was done in accordance with the principle of law that the inchoate right which the negotiation of a treaty gave the United States must be defended by the President and kept intact till the Senate might exercise its constitutional prerogative of ratification or rejection. Mr. MORTON insisted that the language of the dispatch meant resistance to an invasion by Mexico by employing the army and navy, the power given to the President by the Constitution, which makes him the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. SCHURZ contended that President TYLER intended to tell Mexico he would use all the power which the Constitution permitted him, independent of the authority of Congress to use. As Mr. SCHURZ thinks he could not constitutionally have used the army in such a case without the authority of Congress, which did not meet till several months after this dispatch, such a threat would have been entirely empty. That Mexico understood the dispatch to mean war is proven by the fact that the meditated invasion was restrained by it. Mr. SCHURZ was also convicted of some trickery in concealing the dates of the dispatches he cited yesterday, which were material to their true interpretation.

After Mr. MORTON, Mr. HARLAN spoke in reply to both Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ. His speech had in some parts a rather partisan character, and was effective beyond general expectation when he took the floor. He pinned the cause and the object of the speeches so fast to their authors that the attempt to escape was futile. The cause was the personal disappointments of the two Senators; and the object was to undermine and prevent any attempt to renominate GRANT for the next Presidential term. For the first time in the debate, Mr. SCHURZ lost his temper, and appeared uneasy. Mr. HARLAN alluded to the removal of a few postmasters in Missouri. Mr. SCHURZ interrupted to deny indignantly that he was influenced by any such motive. Mr. HARLAN turned this to good account by saying that he had not drawn any conclusion of that kind, but the Senator had drawn the conclusion for himself, and he had no doubt it was the conclusion of the country. Mr. SCHURZ again tried a sarcastic repartee, to the effect that Mr. HARLAN judged his motives, and the motives of the Senator from Massachusetts, by the motives of other men. And why not, inquired Mr. HARLAN, were those two Senators alone immaculate, and unable to be influenced like other men?

SUMNER and SCHURZ interrupted today both MORTON and HARLAN, and were about as much discomfitted by the reports as were MORTON and HOWE by SCHURZ yesterday. Mr. HARLAN was twice interrupted by applause. Mr. HARLAN, at the conclusion of his speech, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. SUMNER and THURMAN both tried to make some complaint, and SUMNER wanted to make another speech, but HARLAN refused to withdraw. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the resolutions were laid on the table by 39 to 16. But four Republican Senators voted in the negative with the Democrats. They were SUMNER, who has refused his assistance to the Republicans of Connecticut; ROBERTSON, whose influence for peace in his own State is illustrated by the recent proclamation of the President; SCHURZ, who has given Missouri into the hands of the Democracy, and lost even their support, and PATTERSON, who tried to carry the election in New-Hampshire, by stumping the State in opposition to the annexation of San Domingo. WILSON sat in his seat and refused to record his vote with either side.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGE BILL.

The House devoted itself for four hours today to the consideration of the Shellabarger Southern Outrage bill, but only four speeches were made, viz., by Messrs. MORGAN, of Ohio, and WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, against the bill, and Messrs. HOAR, of Massachusetts, and KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, in favor of it. The speeches went over the ground of the necessity or lack of necessity for the bill, according to the views of the speakers. That of Mr. HOAR was the ablest, while Judge KELLEY's was the most fervent, and Mr. WHITTHORNE's the most dramatic. The latter gave the House the first specimen of Tennessee stump oratory it has yet witnessed. He took off his cravat and collar, rolled up his sleeves, and "went in" in the style of DAVY CROCKETT. The House can only stand about four hours of talk, and therefore adjourned at 4 o'clock. It is probable that some of the Republican members will propose an amendment modifying the fourth section, which gives the President certain powers, the exercise of which is by some deemed questionable. There are a large number of speeches yet to be made upon the bill, there being thirty-six names on the list. Among whom are Gen. BUTLER, Mr. COX, Mr ELDREDGE and others.

NEW MEMBERS RAPIDLY LEARNING THE WAYS.

Some of the new members are rapidly learning and practicing the graces which adorn Congressional manners. PARKER, the new Democratic member from New-Hampshire, sat today leaning back in his chair, smoking his pipe, with his feet on his desk. GARRETT, of Tennessee, frequently sits with his feet over his desk, pointing toward the Speaker, the soles of his boots forming a delicate head-rest for the Andalusian locks of "Sunset" COX.

SUMNER'S SPEECH A DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONEERING DOCUMENT.

There is a large demand from Democratic members of both Senate and House for copies of Senator SUMNER's speech to send to Connecticut. A very large edition will be printed, and its circulation will be chiefly through Democratic sources. Several Democratic members also expressed an intention of giving orders today for Mr. SCHURZ's speech, but it is doubtful if that can be issued in time in pamphlet form.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, today, during the morning hour, Mr. ANTHONY's resolution to consider the bill expected from the House, to suppress the outrages at the South, was further debated. It went over again with the morning hour. Mr. TRUMBULL entered a motion to rescind the resolution already passed restricting the legislation of this session.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON ANNEXATION AND MR. SUMNER.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS had an audience of the President today, at which were present Secretary ROBESON and Attorney-General AKERMAN. In reply to an inquiry of the President, Mr. DOUGLASS gave his impressions of the republics of Dominica and Hayti. He said that in his judgment the Dominicans are a far superior people to the Haytians; that there is no republicanism whatever in Hayti, and that the Government there is an absolute despotism of the most oppressive character. Mr. DOUGLASS expressed his regret at the course which Senator SUMNER has seen fit to pursue, but he said that he had strong hopes that Mr. SUMNER would change the opinions which he now holds on the subject as soon as he had read the report of the Commissioners. "If Mr. SUMNER after that," said Mr. DOUGLASS, "shall persevere in his present policy, I shall consider his opposition fractious, and regard him as the worst foe the colored race has on this continent." Mr. DOUGLASS is strongly in favor of annexation, and it is not improbable that he will shortly give public utterance to his convictions.

MR. SUMNER'S BLUNDERS.

Mr. SUMNER's latest speech on San Domingo is as full of historical blunders as was his first effort on the same subject. Referring to the reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain, he says:

> "Here the example of Spain furnishes a beacon light. Yielding to an invitation not unlike that of BAEZ to the United States, this ancient monarchy was induced by SANTANA to entertain the proposition of reannexation. No Spanish emissaries were in the territory to influence its people, nor was there a Spanish bottom in its waters, or a Spanish soldier on its land."

It is in evidence before the Commission, and will be printed with their report, that on the very day that the act of reincorporation was read and the Spanish flag raised in the public square in San Domingo City, there were fifteen officers of the Spanish Army present and two Spanish war ships in Caldera Bay; and furthermore, that these officers had been on the island for three months before that event took place.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

Mr. WADE, Mr. WHITE and Dr. HOWE have been steadily working all day on the San Domingo report, and it is thought to-night that it will be finished, and possibly submitted to the President to-morrow or after. The Commissioners have agreed on all the points involved, and the document will express the unanimous opinion of the Commission. The various sub-reports of the scientific corps and other documentary evidence will not be sent in for the present, for the reason that it will take considerable time to arrange them in proper order.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Logan H. Roots, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; J. N. Patterson, to be United States Marshal for the District of New-Hampshire; W. C. Harbinson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; S. C. Bennett, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth New-Jersey District.

THE NEW LOAN.

An erroneous report has been circulated in financial circles to the effect that, in consequence of the expiration of the twenty days to which Secretary BOUTWELL limited the negotion of the first two hundred millions of five per cents of the new loan, having divided the amount equally between the agents of the United States and those of Europe, no more of such bonds will be negotiated separately, but that hereafter the three classes of bonds, namely, fives, four and a halfs and fours, will have to be taken together. The fact is that the twenty days having expired either side may now receive subscriptions to the first two hundred millions of five per cents to any extent equal to what remains untaken of that sum, whether it amounts to more than one hundred millions in either country or not. When the entire two hundred millions above referred to shall have been taken, the three classes of bonds will be placed in the market together.

REPUBLICANS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia organized today with FREDERICK DOUGLASS as President. His two sons were among the delegates. On an informal ballot, Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN, now Secretary under the act providing for a Government for the District of Columbia, received forty-four votes as candidate for Delegate in Congress, FREDERICK DOUGLASS twenty-seven, and thirty-seven were scattering. On the first formal vote CHIPMAN received the majority over all the others, and was therefore declared candidate, in opposition to RICHARD F. MERRICK, Democrat.

THE ERIE SEIZURES.

No Move Yet Made by Gould and Fisk—The Sheriff and his Officers Guarding the Seized Property at Port Jervis—An Auction Sale on Monday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

Mr. DYKE, the Brooklynite who has been raiding it on the Erie, seems thus far to have held his own. The Sheriff of Orange County is still at Port Jervis, and is anxiously waiting to hear from GOULD and FISK. They are evidently getting ready to execute a flank movement, or else are in a quandary. At all events they show no disposition to move in the matter of a settlement. The sixteen locomotives levied on are in the round-house at this place, guarded by three of the Sheriff's men. The Sheriff has also put a man to watch the iron, ties and wood. On the latter he has not made an execution, but will do so to-morrow morning. The engines will be sold Monday, unless released. But in view of the heavy mortgages on the rolling stock, it is probable that the bidding won't be very spirited. The wood and ties is the only property levied on which is not mortgaged.

ALBERTON, the Company's Port Jervis attorney, has returned from New-York, but is reticent as to what the Erie magnates are doing. The Sheriff has received no tidings from them, although he was informed by the authorities at Port Jervis that a settlement would probably be made before morning. The case of DYKE is a test one, and if he is successful others of the Carr's Rock victims will probably follow.

The business interests of the road does not suffer from the seizure, as there are plenty of engines at Port Jervis to use, as the coal strike has laid many aside, or partially.

X. Y. Z.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

The Proposed Lease of the New-Jersey Railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroads consent to the lease of their works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, prudence would dictate some inquiry into the manner in which that Company have treated the stockholders of other Companies whose works have been leased to it. Indeed, a thorough investigation should be made, not only into the fiscal condition of the Pennsylvania Company, but into its management likewise. It should be known whether its treatment of its stockholders has always been unexceptionable, and whether their interests have not been sacrificed in any case to corruption or to the speculation of favored parties.

In regard to the treatment of the stockholders of railroads leased by the Pennsylvania Company, attention should be directed to the experience of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad since that road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company leased the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad they agreed to pay to the stockholders of that Railroad Company thirty per cent. of the earnings of the railroad. As soon as possession was obtained by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all freight and passengers which could be controlled were diverted from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, thereby reducing the earnings of the railroad to a very small figure. The consequence was that the stockholders received nothing. The stock became depreciated, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company eagerly purchased it up, obtained a majority of it, elected their own directors, and thus acquired the absolute and exclusive control of it.

The same game was played with an Indiana railroad leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the grief and indignation of the people of that State.

We do not see what is to prevent (in case the New-Jersey railroads be leased to the Pennsylvania Company) the same sharp practice in relation to them. Their forty millions of property may seem "a small matter" in the magnificent conceptions of the President of the Pacific Union, but they are highly prized by the stockholders of the New-Jersey companies, and will be carefully protected.

On the 22d and 23d of May, 1866, a convention was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio and the New-York Central Railroad Companies were duly represented.

In this Convention, Mr. Ganet, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offered a resolution, the object of which was to abolish the practice of farming out the legitimate business of railroads to various fast freight lines, in which the officers of the railroads are often partners, using their official influence and power for the profit of those organizations and not for the advantage of the railroad companies, and to secure the proper receipts for freight business directly and exclusively to the treasuries of the railroad companies. This resolution was defeated by the vote of the representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The representatives of the other companies favored the resolution, but unanimity being required, the single vote of the Pennsylvania Company defeated it.

This subject was submitted to the consideration of the Pennsylvania Company at the annual meeting of its stockholders on the 21st of February, 1871, in Philadelphia. A distinguished gentleman, a trustee of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad, denounced "the whole system of farming out the legitimate business of railroads to various fast freight lines, sleeping and palace car companies, as an atrocious outrage on the shareholders of railroads and on the community at large, involving, as it does, two sets of expenses, and two, or may be five, illegitimate profits to be borne by the public by advanced rates of charges for transportation, and at the same time taking the cream of railroad business into the pockets of these parasites at the expense of railroad shareholders."

The gentleman referred to offered resolutions for the correction of these and other abuses; but his resolutions were promptly voted down—through the influence, doubtless, of the parasites. We would invite the stockholders of the united companies of New-Jersey, before they transfer their valuable franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to consider well what are the proper inferences to be drawn from the facts herein stated. Do they justify unbounded confidence in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? Do they indicate such principles of morality, such administration of a great trust, as are entitled to our respect?

MORE ANON.

Men of Deeds and Men of Words—President Grant and Senator Sumner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nothing could put, in stronger contrast, the respective idiosyncracies of the classes of persons who may be termed men of deeds and men of words than the Congressional proceedings reported in the Times issue of today, March 24.

In the one case we have the pregnant announcement, couched in a few homely lines, of the man of action, President Grant, commending to the consideration of the National Legislature a state of things in the South which every reflecting man must feel that proclamations, and laws even, are powerless to reach, unless sustained by a loyal armed police force, whether State or Federal. In the other, we have a long string of resolutions, drawn up with all the rhetorical ability for which Senator Sumner is noted, to clothe commonplaces in magniloquent words; and all to reach what important end? Only that some war-ship or another should be withdrawn from Haytian or Dominican waters, pending the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and the Republic of San Domingo. And this, then, is the product of the parturition which concludes the throes that the public have looked upon for months with such great expectations, of our foremost statesman and most accomplished rhetorician! What need of quoting the old Latin saw about *mus ridiculus*?

By all means, let Mr. Sumner's desire be gratified, but let us be consistent, and withdraw all our war-ships from European and other foreign waters, where England may have any dependencies, while the High Commission remains in session. Why persist in overawing the majesty of Great Britain by such a show of force?

History teaches many lessons which a statesman of Mr. Sumner's standing cannot afford to read otherwise than aright. And not the least prominent among these is, that there is a prestige thrown around the man of deeds who has performed distinguished actions and rendered great services to his country, that nothing can permanently eclipse; and that, however forgetful the people may show themselves of those services, during a prolonged period of undisturbed repose, no sooner do they find trouble or a serious crisis upon them, than they instinctively turn to the almost forgotten servant, whose arts had secured the very prosperity in which they found themselves reveling, to stand between them and the threatened danger. Was it not so with Washington, Jackson and Scott? Is there another name so potent for men to conjure by, in the event of any serious trouble in the South, as that of Ulysses S. Grant?

The *Evening Post*, not long since, and, later, Senator Wilson, with curious coincidence, pointed with a warning finger to the results of the issue between President Buchanan and the late Senator Douglas. Would the lesson they sought to teach not have been "more germane to the matter," had they referred to the contest between Andrew Jackson, Clay and John C. Calhoun?

M.

Friday, March 24, 1871.

The New-York Baptist "Land-Slide."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think you will find when "the evidence is all in" that the Baptists are with you, and not against you, in your fearless and faithful battle for liberty. That apparent sale of Baptist birthright for a contemptible mess of political pottage was a two-fold humiliation; first, in the public indorsement of the policy of a corrupt political cabal in its manifest purpose of building the walls of a party in union with a church which has ever been the steady and relentless enemy of civil and religious liberty; and, second, in the act of presenting the Baptist Church in the attitude of a pauper parent humbly receiving food and shelter from the State for children who should find a home in her own house, clothing from her own wardrobe, and food at her own table. The Baptist Church is no mendicant, and if she was she would never receive alms from the filthy hand of the "Ring" in New-York.

That act of the 126 in the union of the Baptist denomination with a party and the State was a mock marriage, though the tempting marriage fee was accepted, and already the voice of the Church is heard forbidding the banns.

Brooklyn, E. D. J. H. S.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Vermont, like Connecticut, will fast on Good Friday, April 7.

Boston proposes a tunnel to East Boston, to cost $2,168,170.

Montreal has sent an order for 600 sparrows to England.

There were six sudden deaths in Montreal between the 18th and 23d inst.

The Memphis papers now have a report that Gov. Alcorn will not take his seat as United States Senator from Mississippi.

The members of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity residing in the North-west are to have a reunion in Chicago on Monday, April 10.

There are seventeen ex-rebel officers in the present House of Representatives. This is a terribly "tyrannical Government."

An Ohio lady has been made violently insane by laughing gas, and has been taken to an asylum.

Some Iowa Republicans are suggesting that Gen. Belknap be elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Harlan.

An Alabama paper compliments a Democratic contemporary on its "able review" of the "political outlook."

Wayne County farmers say they now have 40,000 pounds of oil of peppermint, worth about $100,000, left on their hands by reason of the war in Europe.

Boston now thinks it must have a statue of John Hancock. It has become weary of criticising the statues it now has—Webster's, Mann's, Everett's and the rest.

A Georgia paper asserts that the low price of cotton and the scarcity of money have given a wonderful impulse to the newspaper business in that State!

Two young theological students in Allegheny, Penn., have been arrested on a charge of attempting to swindle the keeper of a boarding-house.

Congressman B. S. Turner, of the First Alabama District, a colored man, has written home that he favors a general removal of all political disabilities.

A colored man in Florida, convicted on circumstantial evidence, has been sent to jail for twelve months for killing a white man's dog. Suppose a white man had killed the negro?

The people of Raymond, Miss., deny that there has been any quarrel with fatal results between white and colored school children there.

A heartless landlord in Chelsea, Mass., turned a poor sick man with his wife and seven children into the street, in a pitiless March storm, a few days ago.

Hon. Nelson Tift has notified the Democrats of the Second District of Georgia that he has abandoned his intention to contest the seat of R. H. Whiteley in the present Congress.

A man living in Carroll County, Mo., seventy-three years old, and six weeks a widower, recently married a girl only twelve years old. The child's parents compelled her to marry him.

A young women who was in the house at Mount Carmel, Penn., which was blown up recently by sympathizers with the Coal Miners' Union, has since died from the effects of the fright she received at that time.

Mr. Joseph Weatherhead, who for thirty years or more kept a daily record of the weather, which the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* published, died in the city named on Monday at the ripe age of eighty years.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* reports the disappearance of Major J. H. Gould, Revenue Collector for that district, and asserts that he is a defaulter to the amount of about $30,000, a much smaller sum than it at first reported.

The reading of the prayer for the President of the United States and all others in authority, in the Episcopal Church in Concord, N. H., on Sunday morning last, was interrupted by a man in the congregation, who exclaimed audibly: "I object, I object!"

Reports from Newfoundland are to the effect that the seal fishery this season promises to be unusually successful. Steamers are already arriving with very large cargoes, and within three weeks nearly 60,000 seals have been received.

Mr. H. N. Jose, of Portland, Me., has sued the Portland *Argus* for alleged libel in an article by John Neal published by that paper. He claims $20,000 damages. He has also brought suit against Mr. Neal. The suits grow out of railroad quarrels.

A teacher in Fall River, Mass., after hearing a complaint from one of her little scholars that one of the boys had pointed a pistol at her, asked all the boys who had pistols to come forward. Five boys promptly came to the desk with pistols in their pockets, capped and loaded.

The announcement of a death published in a Providence journal pathetically says that "John Gardner was blind of an eye, and in a moment of confusion he stepped in an instant out of a receiving and discharging door in one of our warehouses into the ineffable glories of the celestial sphere."

A Baltimore clergyman who preached on "corners," last Sunday morning, spoke of the propensity for corners that manifests itself in man, from chimney corners to corner lots and gold corners, and said that streets are barometers of the social atmosphere, and corners are civic tell-tales.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* tells its readers frankly that there must be better order in the South, and that he wonders that New-Hampshire was carried by the Democracy after the intelligence of the miserable, unpardonable massacres at Meridian, Miss., was received there.

A party of young men who collected about the residence of a newly-married couple in Lyndon, Allegany County, N. Y., a few evenings ago, and made night hideous with horns, guns, &c., were fired upon by some one, and two of them were killed. A brother of the bridegroom has been arrested.

The Democratic State Committee of Rhode Island has issued an address advising the ratification of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which abolish the registry tax and a property qualification for voters. They say that as the Constitution now stands, $134 worth of real estate makes the man, and want of it the political outcast.

The people of Florida are to decide by their votes, on the 4th of April, whether they will reduce the salary of their Governor from $5,000 to $3,500 per annum, and give him a Cabinet of seven officers at $2,000 per annum each, instead of eight officers at $3,000, and provide for the payment of the Legislature by a per diem allowance and mileage, instead of a yearly salary, as at present.

When the steam-ship *Japan* left Yokohama, on the 22d of February, sixteen German vessels were virtually blockaded in Yokohama, and in Chinese waters, or near the coast of China, by French cruisers. And German-built vessels sold to English subjects had been captured by French cruisers, and were being held as prizes against the protests of the English Consul at Shanghai, thus inviting vexatious and dangerous complications.

Rulloff's counsel, having failed in their attempt to obtain a new trial for him, will now, it is said, ask for the appointment of a commission to decide as to his sanity. When Rulloff was told of the decision of the Court of Appeals unanimously confirming his conviction, he appeared to be startled, but quickly became quiet again, and calmly conversed with his advisers about a respite, and the chances of delaying the execution by further legal proceedings.

The announcement comes from New-Hampshire that the general policy of the Democrats in their newly-gained power will be conservative, but if they can control the Legislature they will change the Senate district and city ward lines to suit their own views; will repeal all the Liquor laws, and establish a License law in lieu thereof, and will remodel the Courts, giving power of naturalization to Police Courts, and restoring the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court.

At a school exhibition in Sandusky Township, Ohio, a few days ago, the teacher gave permission to the spectators to ask questions, to test the proficiency of the scholars. Several availed themselves of the opportunity, and it chanced that a dispute arose between two of the men present, which they speedily attempted to settle by a free use of their pistols, greatly to the terror of the children and the spectators. Five or six shots were fired, and one of the men received a severe wound. Fortunately no one else was injured.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* comes to the defence of George Washington from the imputations against his moral character in the testimony in the Jumel estate case, saying that he made but two visits to that place, the first on March 15, 1781, on his return from an interview with Rochambeau at Newport, when he was entertained by Lieut.-Gov. Jabez Bowen, and received company until a late hour in the evening. The next day he dined at the State House, and in the evening attended a ball given in his honor. The following day he left the town. His second visit was in August, 1790. He came from New-York in the packet *Hancock*, Capt. Brown, and lodged at the "Golden Ball," now the Mansion House, on Benefit-street. Here he received company as on the previous visit, and the next morning, accompanied by Gov. Fenner, visited various points of interest about the town. In the afternoon he partook of an entertainment provided at the Court House, in company with about 300 gentlemen, after which he was escorted to the packet in which he arrived, and that evening departed for New-York.

THE PARK-PLACE JOB.

Proposed Plan to Overthrow the Conspiracy—Tactics of the Ring in Defeating the Property-Owners.

In consequence of the startling exposure of the Park-place job which appeared in the Times of Friday last, several property-owners who have been assessed for the swindle threaten to combine against the Ring, and have the Commissioners' proceedings brought before the United States Circuit Court, with a view of having them vacated under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that property shall not be taken for public purposes unless it has previously been valued by a jury. A prominent lawyer has, in fact, already taken charge of the matter on behalf of the indignant property-owners. The public denouncement of the swindle, supported as it was by overwhelming and conclusive proof of guilt, caused great excitement among the persons who expected to profit by the frauds. It was received, however, with warm commendation and approval by the honest property-owners, whose real estate has been exorbitantly assessed in order to pay the expenses of the so-called "benefit." A great deal of stress is laid on the fact that the extension of the street was opposed by over three-fourths of the property-holders in the vicinity, whose urgent petitions were powerless to avert the consummation of the job. It has also been learned that practice of a somewhat suspicious and dubious character was resorted to at the time the Commissioners' original report was first expected to come up for confirmation. It appears that the property-owners who objected to the report which had been put on file at the Board of Public Works, attended Court on the day appointed for the hearing of a demurrer to the report which had been made in their behalf. They waited all day for the Judge, but were unable to find him at Court. Some of them subsequently called on the Clerk of the Commissioners, when they were met by the announcement that an adjournment had been granted in the case. They asked to look at the order of adjournment, but were refused. The manner in which the adjournment was obtained has ever since continued a mystery to them. When they next appeared in Court a new report, and one which they had never heard of or seen, containing the fraudulent awards, was presented for confirmation and was rushed through, on the ground that the objections which had been made did not apply to that particular report.

More Arms for France—Nineteen Cargoes Sent Altogether.

The steam-ship *St. Laurent* sailed yesterday with her last consignment of arms and munitions of war for France. She carried among her cargo 1,676 cases of cartridges, 574 cases of harness, 1,444 cases of rifles, 205 cases of bayonets and 67 cases of projectiles. The whole cargo was valued at $708,955 50. This makes nineteen cargoes of arms sent to Havre since the war began, the previous shipments being as follows:

Steamers.	Guns.	Cartridges.	Value.
Sept. 3..Pereire	2,155	462,500	$59,195
Sept. 20..Lafayette	15,840	3,955,000	417,633
Oct. 4..Ville de Paris	45,023	9,424,000	915,487
Oct. 20..St. Laurent	16,923	10,299,880	562,785
Oct. 29..Periere	104,870	2,164,000	784,575
Nov. 2..Avon	58,340	11,500,000	707,000
Nov. 7..Ontario	72,540	17,785,552	1,764,655
Nov. 15..Lafayette	50,660	9,538,736	930,354
Nov. 28..Erie	120,800	16,818,120	1,744,080
Nov. 28..Ville de Paris	11,760	12,399,320	1,053,205
Dec. 13..Periere	14,100	8,164,000	636,238
Jan. 2..Concordia	25,180	158,751	834,000
Jan. 4..Lafayette	37,000	4,671,000	754,275
Jan. 14..City of Buenos Ayres	8,240	1,317,000	448,400
Jan. 21..Ville de Paris	26,100	2,887,000	747,451
Feb. 6..Washington	.....	2,275,820	421,240
Feb. 13..Riga	.....	.....	731,380
March 1..Pereire	.....	3,160,000	398,776
Total	609,521	117,082,379	$13,810,779

RECAPITULATION.

Cargoes	15	Cartridges	117,082,379
Guns	609,531	Knapsacks	80,040
Rifles	94,400	Revolvers	21,760
Pistols	35,800	Artillery, cases	109
Sabres	11,000	Boxes ammu'tn	13,315
Carbines	37,750	Primers	424,000
Batteries	91	Value	$13,810,779

Relief for the French People.

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 28:

Cash, N. P.	$100 00
Proceeds theatrical entertainment at Union League Club, by Judge Barrett, Mr. Post, and others	785 50
J. A. Maguire, Pittsburg, through J. T. Brady, Treasurer	50 00
A member of the Church of the Atonement	20 00
R. S. Hayward, Treasurer	119 00
First Church, Northampton, J. P. Williston, Pastor	84 14
St. John's Chapel, Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector	53 09
Nat. Stein and others, Corinne, Utah	14 00
A. L. Whetman, Pastor Congregational Church, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.	5 00
Presbyterian Church, West Galway, N. Y.	12 25
Church of the Annunciation	32 14
St. Mark's Church, Carthage, N. Y.	5 00
Protestant Reformed Church, Greenpoint, Long Island	45 06
Grace Church, Orange, N. J.	121 93
James De Pree, Rector, Spring Lake, Mich.	9 14
Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Robert Lowry, Rector	28 15
Congregational Church, Bridgewater, Conn.	10 00
St. Paul's Church, Newark, N. J.	13 00
Rev. R. Brown, New-Hagerstown, Ohio	2 00
Rev. A. Swansey, New-Hagerstown, Ohio	2 00
Presbyterian Church, Flemington, N. J.	100 15
Christ Church, Red Hook, N. Y.	9 44
Grace Episcopal Church, Great Bend, Penn.	6 00
St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, Mass.	70 50
S. Hollen, Pastor, Lordstown, Ohio	6 00
First Congregational Church, Portland, Oregon	29 60
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Portland, Oregon	41 75
First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Oregon	110 25
Church of the Incarnation, New-York	95 04
Christ Church, Belleville, N. J.	26 50
St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bellefonte, Penn.	23 69

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $112,433 41. By Produce Exchange Committee, $15,905. Grand total, $128,338 41.

Bank and Other Dividends in Boston—$5,000,000 to be Paid in April.

The Boston papers publish their usual statement of the semi-annual dividends payable by the banks of that city on the 1st of April, which shows that of the forty-nine banks in the city, one pays seven per cent., ten six per cent., twenty-two four and one-half per cent., and fourteen four per cent., averaging within a very small fraction of five per cent. The evenness of rates in previous semi-annual returns has been broken by reductions in several. The Boylston, after having paid seven per cent. six times in succession, has returned to its former rate of six per cent., leaving the Rockland, of Boston Highlands, as the only bank dividing seven per cent. semi-annual. The Continental also reduces from five to four per cent., the North five to four, and the Shawmut five to four and a half, while the Maverick passes at this time. The total amount of the semi-annual dividends payable on the 1st, is $2,364,500. The aggregate capital of these banks is $48,000,000. In October last the dividends amounted to $2,410,500, and in April last to $2,395,500. Miscellaneous dividends to be paid in Boston on Saturday aggregate $3,019,984, and others to be paid during the month will increase the amount $200,000, making the total to be paid out next month over $5,000,000, including bank dividends. The State of Massachusetts and City of Boston will pay, as usual, the interest on their bonds in specie. Boston also redeems in gold $668,000 of matured debt. The gold payments amount to $848,103.

The Boston and Albany and Connecticut River Railroad Companies will make their dividends hereafter in May and November, instead of January and July. This change is in consequence of the law requiring annual returns to the State to be made up to Sept. 30. Other railroad companies may follow suit.

THE ERIE LITIGANTS.

Further Argument in the Suit of the English Stockholders.

Severe Strictures on the Railway Company by Mr. Evarts—Reply of Ex-Judge Curtis for the Demurrer—Motion for an Injunction to Prohibit Fisk and Gould from Issuing New Stock.

The "argument" on the demurrer of the defendants to the bill of complaint of the English stockholders against Fisk, Lane and the Erie Railway Company, was resumed before Judge Blatchford, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. There was a considerable number of spectators present, whose attendance was doubtless owing to the imposing array of counsel which appeared on both sides, as well as the importance of the suit. The defendants were represented by their counsel, and the plaintiffs also had the same number, all of them being lawyers of great distinction. Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. W. E. Stoughton and Mr. David Dudley Field were present in support of the demurrer, while those opposing it included Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. C. F. Southmayd, his law partner, and Ex-Judge Hoar. It was a noticeable fact that all the six distinguished counsel are natives of New-England, and that two of them lately held the office of Attorney-General of the United States. A strong and effective argument was made by Mr. Evarts against the demurrer. He characterized the acts of the Erie Railway Company as bold and fraudulent, and without parallel in any Court in the world. The learned gentleman also reviewed the proceedings from the beginning, and opposed the demurrer with many references and citations.

PLAINTIFFS' BRIEF AND POINTS.

The plaintiffs' counsel submitted a brief and points upon the defendants' several demurrers, the principal points of which are subjoined:

At the annual election in October, 1867, these three men procured themselves to be elected directors (Gould, Fisk and Lane.) This was the result of a conspiracy, in which the chief movers were themselves and one John S. Eldridge, the President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, the chief immediate object being to procure the guarantee of the Erie Railway Company upon $5,000,000 of the bonds of that Company. The Boston Hartford and Erie Railroad Company furnished the means to carry the election, by furnishing from its funds $70,000 to Gould to buy proxies and otherwise use illegitimately by controlling votes in the manner described, upon the understanding that Gould, Fisk and Lane should betray their trust and duty as directors by voting for and procuring the guarantee, and the entire scheme was successfully carried out, the bonds being guaranteed and put in circulation almost immediately after the election. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company has since become bankrupt. The Erie Railway Company was formed under special act of the Legislature, with two classes of stock, common and preferred, the amount of stock of such kind being especially limited, but the Company, as is claimed, having the powers conferred by the General Railway act. In March, 1869, there was a similar transaction of the same parties, in which $5,000,000 more bonds were issued, and at once converted into stock, under similar circumstances, with the additional one that it was in violation of an injunction of the Supreme Court of New-York. The portion of actual proceeds withheld from the Company was $575,000. Almost immediately after issuing this stock, in violation of the injunction, Gould, Fisk and Lane, in fear of punishment for the contempt, fled from New-York to Jersey City, carrying with them several millions of the Company's funds, which had been thus obtained, and there remained several weeks. In this interval they wasted, squandered, and illegally disposed of large portions of this money in the modes set out, including the use of a large amount at Albany, under Gould's personal management, for influencing the Legislature then in session, to pass an act giving them immunity. They finally succeeded in obtaining the act of April 21, 1868, legalizing the issue of the convertible bonds, and directing that the proceeds be expended for the purpose of completing, furnishing and operating its railroad, and for no other purpose, but saving rights involved in existing suits. In anticipation of the approaching election in October, 1868, Fisk, Gould and Lane contrived a scheme for causing only themselves, and such persons as they should name for the purpose, to be elected Directors. The devices used for this purpose are set forth, including the use of moneys of the Company to buy proxies, and obtaining stock to hold for the briefest possible period, so that it might stand in their names at the closing up of the transfer books, and so acquiring it by using the Company's money, and several of the persons by them named and chosen as Directors were made to sign a paper pledging themselves to support Gould's policy or resign. During this year from Sept. 30, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1869, they increased the share capital by the addition of $32,234 70, or 322,347 shares of common capital stock, raising the capital from $46,302,210, the amount of Sept. 30, 1868, to $78,536,910, the amount on Sept. 30, 1869. All this was done by the machinery of issuing convertible bonds and converting the same into stock, and under color of the provision of the General Railroad law authorizing them to issue convertible bonds, in order to borrow such sums of money as might be necessary for completing and furnishing or operating their railroad. The whole amount which, by their official report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, is alleged to have been expended in permanent additions to and improvements of the road during the year in which they issued this $32,000,000 of bonds professedly for such purpose, was only $3,832,451 96. From July, 1868, to the time of filing the bill, Fisk, Gould and Lane have had the entire control of the finances of the Company, and have made use of the same for their private ends, as if the funds belonged to themselves. On May 20, 1869, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Directors of this Company so to classify themselves as that only one-fifth shall go out of office at each annual election. The passage of this act is alleged to have been procured by the use of corrupt means to influence legislation, and by the use of the Company's money for such purpose. Fisk, Gould and Lane were enabled to and did control the election in October, 1869, by the like means as had been used by them in the preceding years, aided by the further fact that $32,000,000 new stock had been issued during the year, a large part of which still stood on the books in the names of their firms and other confederates in whose names it had been originally issued, although it had been long before sold by such parties and delivered to the purchasers by handing over the certificates with blank power to transfer, a large part of such stock having gone to Europe, and being there held by certificate and power, without being transferred on the books to the name of the owner.

This Board is so constituted and was so made up by Gould, Fisk and Lane, that it is the mere instrument of their will, and has acted and does act in entire subserviency to their personal, selfish and fraudulent schemes, and they have practically the absolute and unchecked control of said Company, its funds and property, and all its affairs; of the seventeen Directors there are: 1. Gould; 2. Fisk; 3. Lane; 4. Tweed, in full accord with them; 5. H. N. Smith, Gould's business partner; 6. J. D. White, Assistant Treasurer; 7. John Hilton, a clerk or agent; 8. H. N. Otis, the Secretary; 9. G. C. Hall, the Supply Agent; 10. M. R. Simons, in like relation to Gould, Fisk and Lane in the Narraganset Company; the last named five being salaried employes, holding their offices at Gould's pleasure, and with only a nominal and trifling, if any, interest as shareholders. And as to other directors, who are men of fair character, they are compromised by having signed the pledge to support Gould's policy or resign, and that they are in such relations, personal or otherwise, with the said Gould, Fisk and Lane as have prevented and will prevent them from exercising the corporate power of the Company to bring Gould, Fisk and Lane to account, or to compel restitution from them. Since October, 1869, there has been, under the management of Gould, Fisk and Lane, a further issue of $5,000,000 stock by the machinery of convertible bonds under like circumstances as the previous issues. And plaintiffs have reason to, and do, apprehend further like issues unless restrained by injunction. It has been ascertained that more than 450,000 shares of the stock (or $45,000,000) are held in Great Britain, besides a large amount held upon the Continent. From folio 257 to 262 is a statement of the doings of these three men and their confederates during the first year of their control, from September, 1867, to September, 1868, showing an increase of the share capital to the extent of $21,191,000, all by the machinery of convertible bonds, as before described, besides an increase of the debt, (folio 258,) while the amount expended in permanent additions to, and improvements of, the property, by their own showing in the official report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, was only $2,464,615 87, (folio 259.) The bill also shows a clear case for an injunction restraining the Company and these three defendants, its officers, from making any further issues of convertible bonds, and from creating any more stock by such processes. Since these men attained power in this corporation, they have, as the bill shows, under the power "to borrow money for the purpose of completing and finishing or operating their railroad," and under no other right or power whatever, issued more than $58,000,000 of convertible bonds, of which there was issued between Sept. 30, 1867, and Sept. 30, 1869, as follows: Between Sept. 30, 1867, and Sept. 30, 1868, $21,191,000; between Sept. 30, 1868, and Sept. 30, 1869, $32,234,700; total, $53,425,700. And, during these two years, taking the figures of their own official reports, the amount of permanent expenditures upon the railroad and its equipment were only as follows: Between September, 1867, and September, 1868, folio 259, $2,464,615 87; between September, 1868, and September, 1869, folio 129, $3,832,451 96—$6,297,067 83; amount unaccounted for, $49,128,633.

The result of these operations, in respect of the net income of the Company, is shown by the statement at folios 263 to 267. From which it appears that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, the year next before their advent to power, with a capital of $25,000,000, the net revenue was $6,042,901 35. During the first year they added $21,000,000 to the capital, and as the result, diminished the net revenue to $1,680,150 07. During the second year they added $32,000,000 more to the capital, and still the net revenue was only $5,003,414 91; or, $1,039,000 less than before they came into power. During the same period they added about $1,000,000 to the funded debt. And the result in the dividends and in the market value of the stock is shown by this comparison. Up to February, 1868, when these issues of convertible bonds began, the Company regularly paid dividends at the rate of seven per cent. upon its $8,500,000 of preferred stock, and had also paid dividends upon its common stock, though not regularly. And the market value of its common stock was between seventy and eighty per cent. Under the management of Fisk, Gould and Lane, the Company has wholly stopped the payment of dividends upon even the preferred stock, and the market price of its preferred stock has fallen to forty-three per cent., of the common stock to twenty-five per cent.; this at the time of the filing of the bill. The affidavit on the motion for injunction shows it to be now at about twenty. This diminution in net earnings has not been owing to any cause of general application to railroads. During the same period, railroads in general have increased in profit and productiveness, as this would have done but for the mismanagement and fraud.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts then addressed the Court on the power cited in his brief. He said that there was no such infirmity in the position of Mr. Burt, as plaintiff, as would prevent him from obtaining legal redress as against parties who interfered with his ownership of the stock. That was determined in the reports. He asked how could a party maintain an action of trover against the Company that had not admitted him on its books by a transfer to a completed title, now insisted on, for a refusal to recognize his right to transfer the stock unless he was the legal owner? Did a man maintain trover on an equitable title to the thing converted? Never. Who owned the stock? The Company did not own it. The person who sold it to the plaintiffs did not own it, and if the plaintiffs did not own it then nobody owned it. As the plaintiffs had not formed their bill to follow into the hands of the receiver, innocent or accomplice as the case might be, or to burden themselves with litigation in that respect as against him, they had undertaken to say that the defendants had been stewards of this property in its revenue, management, expenditure and contracts, and they had found these instances in which the defendants had played the part of the unjust steward. Now, the master calls upon the unjust steward to account to him for his stewardship. Was it necessary that he should bring in all the servants to whom he had shown favor and demand explanations from them as to the payment of money more than was due to his lord's servants. No. There was no demand that Fisk, Gould and Lane should account for the $1,000,000 given to Vanderbilt, as the $429,000 given to Schell for the benefits gained in the contract with the Narraganset Company. It was not asked that Vanderbilt should answer for them, nor the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company. That was not pretended, for if they made them parties the bill would be objected to as multifarious. Mr. Evarts then referred to the election of the directors of the Erie Railroad, and in this connection he said he only asked for an interlocutory order to those people to hold an election. That might not be relief that could be granted on this showing, as it had relation to an election now passed; but if his learned opponent would show any demand to oust any of the directors not defendants from office, or a demand for relief in a decree based on this subject thus introduced as collateral and historical in the progress of the suit, he replied that there was time to demur to the bill, because no such relief could be had. If the plaintiffs had put them in they could have demurred, as the relief sought on much better grounds, because it could not be granted, and the plaintiffs should have to submit to it.

Judge Blatchford remarked that there was no such relief sought for in the bill.

Mr. Evarts—Not in the prayer?

Mr. Field—There is a distinct averment in the body of the bill that there should be no such relief.

Mr. Evarts said it was a question of the interpretation of the act which was passed in 1868. The following election was in 1869. There was no classification made prior to that election of 1870. It was a question of interpretation. Mr. Evarts, with much force and eloquence, denounced the management of the Erie Railroad Company, and to expose what he termed the cunning and daring that had been exhibited by them. He observed that a race was being run between the vile, the injurious, the violent and the fraudulent in every community against the courage, truth and justice of the good, and coping with every institution, whether it be executive, legislative or judicial, to see whether it could not finally put its neck on just government; Governments that maintained civilization were as courageous and as persistent in being one step ahead of them in the race. Whenever it appeared upon actual experiment it had been found that justice had been too strong for one means of fraud, then the attempt of the fraudulent contrivers and actors was to meet and overcome this condition of judicial interference. Under the advice of their own cupidity and under a study of the law books, it made no matter which they sought to protect themselves when they could not combat in justice, with weapons and armor that are proof against the power of the Court, but they find an elastic system that was expressed in the principle fraud shall not become justice; that the armory of truth and justice had weapons that had not yet been drawn and that there are Judges who can wield them with the same courage and with the same execution, which the long precedents of the Courts and the power of justice demanded should be put in force against that wickedness which sometimes succeeded and heretofore had been submitted to. Mr. Evarts then referred to the favored managers of the Erie Railway; to alleged pirates bearing down on the shareholders; and to what he declared to be vast schemes of fraud developed in this Erie litigation. Having adverted to some of the legal aspects of the case he proceeded to speak to the present complaint in the manner and form as it was stated in the brief. It covered three years. It was systematic, it was vast, it was ruinous to the plaintiffs in its perpetration so far as its connection with the property which belonged to them. Fisk, Gould and Lane were the managers of the Erie Railway Company, its president, its director, its counsel, its executive committee, in the majority, dominant over the other directors, who were subservient to them, and consequently any relief demanded from these men would be sought in vain, unless the demand was made with the support of a Court of Equity. A Court of Equity was never guilty of feebleness or of folly in dealing with such corporations; it always went to assist the honest and injured parties seeking redress, and aid them against the corporation—the evil-doers. It was true there were a few gentlemen of high standing in the Company, but these were not aggressive. The Company had once commenced a suit in the name of James Fisk, Jr., and the present plaintiffs were made defendants before the Court. When they had previously selected a tribunal they had a swift execution of judgment, before even the defendants had time to come into Court. The action of Fisk and the Erie Railroad Company against Heath and Raphael in that Court, was grounded upon their false, defamatory, seditious and turbulent complaints of the good management of the Erie Railway and its directors. That company, by means of judicial aid, had seized sixty thousand shares worth six millions of dollars, and the plaintiffs spoke, and when they came into that Court they found shelter and justice under the laws and constitution of the United States, and it was in the recollection of the Court that Fisk and his associates fled from justice, and dropped the booty into the lap of the Court. All the stockholders, or nearly all of them, were dependent in some way on the chief managers of the Erie Railroad, and they thought some of them might be somewhat honest, yet they were by reason of their positions somewhat like the *Apothecary* in "Romeo and Juliet," who said, "My poverty, and not my will consents." So that these and the Erie directory could not be expected to quarrel in the Courts, no more than in the kitchen with their bread and butter. The Court would remember what had been said with regard to actual fraud and the misappropriation of the funds of the Company to the private uses of the directors. Thus the property of the Company was disposed of and the managers used it their own way. It was the theory of this case that this corporation in its administration was so infested and infected with this disease, that all its powers and all its virtues were frustrated, and a receiver might yet be necessary for the protection of the rights of the shareholders. It would be no use to expect that the corporation itself would direct such a suit to meet the abuses complained of, because the corporation was really managed by Fisk, Gould and Lane. Only a very short time since, in a suit in that Court, one of the parties concerned in this litigation made the admirable remark that he had looked into all the charges made against the managers of the Erie Railroad Company, and there was nothing in them absolutely—[laughter]—a remark the falsity of which became subsequently pretty apparent. The parties to the defense had studied corporation law. They found out that nobody could vote at an election that had not stock standing to his name on a certain day, and that if he had it standing to his name on a certain day, and then appears with the stock, that nobody else could vote upon it and nobody could dispute his right to vote upon it, although he might have only hire the privilege of voting on that stock for that day. By thus buying the privilege and voting a stock, Fisk, Gould and Lane connived at their own election, and were not the owners by any means of the stock on which they voted. They attempted to free themselves from any imputation of moral or legal fraud by buying proxies, which fact showed what peculiar ideas they had as to what constituted moral or legal fraud. They shut out, by a clever device of closing the books at a time earlier than usual, a large number of persons who would have voted at the election, and thus having got themselves elected, they appointed under their control the majority of the Board of Directors, and claimed to be intrusted with the management of the suits connected with the Company. They triumphed over the Executive, they triumphed over the Legislature, triumphed over the Judiciary, and against that corporate power, and against wrong and misconduct, the plaintiffs appealed to the Circuit Court of the United States for that justice which they were unable to find elsewhere, and they ask that right be no longer outwitted and bound as Samson was with his wives.

EX-JUDGE CURTIS' ARGUMENT.

Ex-Judge Curtis next spoke on behalf of the Erie Railway Company. He said it was immaterial with respect to any question arising in the case how the defendants obtained their offices. The question was, what was alleged in the bill to have been done by these defendants in it. It would be found that what was charged in the bill as having been done by these defendants in their respective offices, amounted, when generalized, to this, that these three defendants availed themselves of the power which was intrusted to them to commit breaches of trust for their own profit; that these defendants, holding the offices, one of President, another of director, and the third of solicitor of the Company, usurped a power not granted to them by the corporation, and used that power to commit a breach of trust for their own profit. This exhausted the legal substance of every charge in the bill filed against the defendants. The case had been treated by counsel for the complainants as a case involving corporate action within the corporate powers—or a corporate act without corporate powers—whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not in any one of the allegations contained in the bill, and on which they asked for relief in any legal sense, a corporate act done within or without corporate powers. They showed no resolution of any Board of Directors authorizing any of the acts charged. They showed no vote of any corporate meeting directing any of these things to be done. They say that these three trustees of the corporation have secretly misused their powers, but they do not say that these acts were known or sanctioned by the Board of Directors or the managing body. It is a case, as they say, where the corporate power has been misused, and where the power has been usurped by the defendants beyond the corporate power. The other side cannot produce a case where a complaint has ever succeeded in a Court of Equity to charge a corporation with illegal acts, except an application for redress was first made to the Board of Directors or managing body, in some form or mode. The complainants made no representation of these allegations to the Board. The question then arises, Have they shown any excuse or sufficient reason for not making such application? They must show, in addition, that the Board was in such a condition that the majority of them were in favor of the alleged commissions of breach of trust, to enable them to bring this bill. They say, indeed, that a majority of the Board were too easy and confiding, and somewhat in neglect of their own duty in the premises, suffered these three directors to carry on the business of the Company, knowing nothing of their want of fidelity, and that when these communications came to be made to them, they would continue the same line of duty. That is not a legal conclusion. That is not the principle on which business is transacted, nor is it the policy which directs the Government of the United States. They charge that the majority of the directors had signed a paper by which they bound themselves to support the policy of Gould or resign. Was the understanding to be that by the word policy they meant to support the defendants in the commission of the frauds charged in the bill, or anything like them, any frauds of the same nature, or any frauds at all? The word policy is significant enough. Policy as to the mode of management, as to leasing this or that road, policy as to the kind of equipment, quality of rails, or any of the details with respect to the conduct and management of the road in a regular and proper manner. Are these gentlemen to be convicted by your Honor as a matter of legal inference of any design to abandon their duty toward the road by means of a paper of that kind? This is an inference the Court cannot draw from this paper. The presumption is that these men would have done their duty; and, inasmuch as the complainants have not shown that these men would have violated the trust reposed in them, your Honor must believe that had they been requested to take any action in the matter, right and proper, and for the general interest, that they would have done their whole duty in the premises. The complainants cannot apply to have the remedial process taken out of the hands of the Board of Directors, for the reason that they made no application for relief to the Board. Had this been done, and the Board's refusal to interfere amounted to a breach of trust, then their present action would be legal. And, therefore, they are not entitled to come here and ask for a preventive remedy against these three defendants, against the corporation and its servants, because they have laid the foundation for their title of relief in this Court. On the refusal of the Board to an application made to them to prosecute, counsel contended that the whole Board of Directors should have been made parties defendants to the charge of breach of trust, and an opportunity given them to defend themselves. That it was the right of the defendants to answer under oath or not at all; that it is not the right of the complainant to require of the defendants any answer but an answer under oath. This is what has been required in this case, and when the defendant comes here by demurrer on that account, he comes with an appropriate mode of pleading to raise that objection. If a complainant waives an answer he waives the only answer he is bound to make, and the defendant may come into Court and say, the only answer I am bound to make is waived, and I am not bound to make any other answer to this bill.

Mr. Evarts then moved for an injunction against Fisk and the Erie Railroad Company, preventing them from the issuing of new stock, as he understood such a proceeding was contemplated.

Mr. Stoughton said that they had only been served with notice of the motion on Friday, and had not time to prepare counter affidavits. He volunteered to make no issue until the demurrer was disposed of.

After some discussion the argument on the question was deferred until this morning.

The Claim of the English Stockholders—Investigation Before Commissioner White—Examination of James H. Coleman, the Receiver—Where Has the Property Gone To?

The reference directed by Judge Blatchford to be instituted before Commissioner White, into the claim of Heath and Raphael, English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company to 60,000 shares of stock now in the possession of James H. Coleman, receiver, appointed by Judge Barnard, and alleged to have been fraudulently seized by the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, came on yesterday morning in the United States Court.

Messrs. Choate & Southmayd appeared for Heath and Raphael, and several other lawyers were in attendance, ostensibly in obedience to the summons of the Court, but in reality to watch the proceedings on behalf of the litigants in the action.

James H. Coleman, examined by Mr. Choate, testified: I am the receiver appointed by Judge Barnard of this Erie Railroad stock claimed by Messrs. Heath and Raphael; I have not in my possession a copy of the original order of the Supreme Court appointing me receiver; I received notice of that appointment on the 27th of June, 1870, but was not present at the making of the order; it was served upon me in my office in Nassau-street by Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Lowe, Clarke & Morgan; my first action as receiver was to qualify by executing the bond directed by the order, which bond was approved by the Court and filed by me in the County Clerk's office; prior to the filing of that bond I did not receive anything referred to in the order; on the same day I received it I called at the office of the Erie Railway Company in Twenty-third-street, and made a demand for the certificates of stock referred to in the argument; I am quite confident I made the demand to Mr. Fisk, Vice-President; one of my assistants accompanied me; no one else was present on the part of the Erie Railway Company to my knowledge; I had with me a certified copy of the order on making the demand; he said he could not comply with it, as the certificates were in the charge of William D. Harris; I called on Mr. Harris, and ascertained he had gone up town; this was on Saturday; I called again on the following Monday, and made the demand of Mr. Harris at the office of the Company.

Q.—What passed between you and Mr. Harris? A.—Mr. Harris delivered to me, in pursuance of my demand, ten bundles of certificates of stock of the Erie Railroad Company, common and preferred; there were twenty-seven shares of preferred stock, and these were represented by a single certificate, separate from the ten bundles; the certificates were tied in bundles, and counted over to me by Mr. Harris and another gentleman, whose name I do not remember; this paper (produced) is a copy of the receipt I gave on that occasion, and the initials, J. H. C., where they appear on this paper against the enumeration of shares, are in my handwriting; the certificates so received were deposited by me in the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and remained there until the 6th of September following; on that day I caused the stock represented by these certificates to be transferred to me at the office of the Company, and these bundles were again counted; I was present when they were counted, on the 27th June, in the Directors' room in the Erie Railroad Company, and I do not think Mr. Fisk was there; the bundles were untied, but no certificates were removed to my knowledge; I took those bundles with me personally when I left, and deposited them in the Safe Deposit Company; it was stated at the time that the bundles were left for registry and transfer; Mr. Harris and myself counted over the whole of these bundles, and were so engaged for three or four hours; I do not think Mr. Fisk entered the room during the time, and I left nothing when I went but the receipt; during the time these bundles were in the Safe Deposit Company I had the key and passport, and in that interval I am not aware that I performed any act as Receiver under the order of the Court; I did not take any steps to have the stock registered or transferred prior to the 6th of September; my reason for not doing so was because I was absent at Long Branch and Saratoga in the meantime; on the 6th of September I transferred this stock under my name to the books of the Company at their office, and two certificates were issued to me, which I now produce; the certificates which were signed by Jay Gould and the Secretary of the Railroad Company were read and handed in in evidence.

Q.—State what took place on that occasion when you made the transfer. A.—I went there, taking with me the bundles as they lay in the Safe Deposit Company; the bundles were again counted; I met there Mr. Otis, the Secretary, Mr. Harris, and another gentleman who signs himself W. J. H.; I am quite positive Mr. Gould was not in the room; I had previously notified them of my intention to make the transfer; I think the notice was sent to Mr. Gould that I intended to have the stock transferred to me; the stock as then counted corresponded with the stock when placed in the Safe Deposit Company; at the same interview when I carried the ten bundles to the office of the Company, I received two certificates, which I produced; Mr. Otis counted over the whole again and took charge of them; I signed my name to the transfer-book and transferred my name as receiver of the stock in question; I don't remember the manner of the transfer; I signed a separate transfer for each of these certificates, and then I signed two receipts for each of the certificates produced to-day; I presume Mr. Otis had charge of the transfer-books; while the interview lasted nothing was done with the original certificates; they remained on the table, and when I left they were being tied up again in one large bundle; the bundles were untied only for the purpose of being counted; there was nothing written upon any of these certificates, for we were very careful in dealing with them.

Q.—Who was in the room when you left, leaving the bundles on the table? A.—Mr. Otis, I think, and Mr. Harris.

Q.—Have you seen them since, or any one of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And of course had not possession of these ten bundles, or any one of them, since? A.—No, Sir; I never saw or heard of them; I would not know Harris if I saw him on the street, and Mr. Otis I have no acquaintance with.

The case was then adjourned to Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

One Way of Reducing Taxes—An Unsuccessful Effort.

The case of August Oppenheimer against Charles Hayman was called on for trial before Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action is brought to recover $10,000 alleged to have been paid to the defendant under the following circumstances: Plaintiff was assessed for $25,000 United States Government tax, and defendant said to him that for $10,000 he could have the whole amount compromised. The $10,000 was given, with the understanding that if the compromise was not made within two weeks the money would be returned. The compromise was not made, and when plaintiff asked for his money the defendant told him in effect that he might "whistle for it." Ex-Judge Barrett, who appeared for the defendant, asked that the complaint be dismissed as if a demurrer had been interposed, on the ground that the money having been paid for the object stated in the complaint, was irrecoverable; the trust was in its nature irrevocable, and the complaint as it stood was demurable. Judge Loew allowed the complaint to be amended, and adjourned the trial to the May term.

CITY STATISTICS.

Some of the Facts Gleaned from the Last Census—The Public Debt on the First of June Last—Important Figures Concerning Criminals, Paupers, Wages and Churches.

One of the Times reporters has been busily engaged for several days past in working out a number of facts from the huge piles of our City census returns, recently completed and forwarded to the authorities at Washington. These are presented in the following statement, which will be found worthy of perusal. The figures of the City and county debt, floating and bonded, are taken up to June, 1870, and were obtained with considerable difficulty, and not a little stragetical effort. Mr. C. D. Murray, the gentlemanly and talented Deputy Marshal, who was specially selected by Gen. Sharpe, who obtained the information, did so, finally, from one of the book-keepers during Mr. Connolly's absence, and the latter coming in before the ink was fairly dry on the records, raved like a maniac. Afterward he assumed the persuasive tone, and sought to reason the matter over with the deputy, to show him that one thing was really another, but he didn't succeed, and now the record stands as it was thus given. Of course these figures do not represent the indebtedness of today, for the accounts of the Controller are now under the strictest seal, and nobody is permitted to see them without an order from one of the four.

Great difficulty was also encountered by Mr. Murray in obtaining an answer to the question he was required to ask, as to the amount of property owned by the Roman Catholic Church. Learning, upon inquiry, that the title to all of the real estate of the Church was vested in the Archbishop, he visited the house of the prelate. He found, however, that Archbishop McCloskey was in Europe, and was referred to Vicar-General Starr. The latter, however, peremptorily refused to give the valuation of property; and after laborious investigation, an estimate of about $50,000,000 was reached by the Deputy.

VALUATIONS.

Real estate	$742,134,350
Personal estate	305,292,699
Total	$1,047,427,049
How valued: Forty per cent. below true valuation.	
True valuation	$1,466,397,868

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

County debt, for which bonds have been issued	$21,348,506
All other County debt	7,037,208
Town, city, township, parish, (civil,) or borough debt, for which bonds have been issued	10,382,900
All other town, city, township, parish, (civil,) or borough debt	8,053,206

TAXATION, (NOT NATIONAL.)

State, (of all kinds)	$2,672,828
County, (of all kinds)	7,713,607
Town, city, township, parish, (civil,) or borough, (of all kinds)	21,586,486
Total	$31,972,914

We omit the principal kinds of taxes included in the above.

PAUPERISM.

Whole number of paupers supported during the year:	
Native	10,579
Foreign	16,983
Whole number June 1, 1870:	
Native white	1,586
Native black	134
Foreign	3,790
Annual cost of support	$643,320 17

CRIME.

Whole number of criminals convicted during the year:	
Native	1,210
Foreign	2,433
Whole number in prison June 1, 1870:	
Native white	150
Native black	118
Foreign	255

LIBRARIES.

No.	Kind.	No. of Volumes.
	State libraries	
1	Town or city libraries	10,000
5	Libraries of courts	20,250
9	Libraries of colleges, &c	121,464
18	Church libraries (pastors)	21,545
225	Sabbath-school libraries	195,000
61	Circulating libraries (subscription)	527,771
2	Musical libraries	71,500
	Private libraries, including those of lawyers and clergymen	incomplete

WAGES.

Average wages to farm hand per month, hired by the year, and boarded	..
Average wages of a day laborer without board	$2 25
With board	1 55
Average payment to a carpenter per day without board	4 50
Average wages to a female domestic per week without board	1 90
Average price of board to a laboring man per week	5 00

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

Character, Rank, or Kind.	Av'r'ge No. of Teachers. Males	Females	Average No. of Pupils. Males	Females	Income, year ended June 1, 1870. From Endowment	Raised by Taxation	From all other Sources, including Tuition
					$	$	$
Classical:							
Univ'rsit's	24	....	159	....	10,505	.....	19,991
Colleges	67	....	1,460	....	150,000	125,000	60,571
Profess'n'l:							
Law	12	....	255	....	.....	.....	35,703
Medicine	74	3	1,176	46	.....	20,000	162,340
Theology	13	....	190	....	43,500	.....	42,000
Mining	22	....	79	....	.....	.....	39,290
Art and Music	49	....	1,035	1,744	.....	.....	87,085
Commerc'l	34	5	3,500	428	.....	.....	118,792
Total	295	8	7,854	2,216	204,005	145,000	505,772
*Public:							
Normal	6	30	....	1,350	.....	100,000	.....
High, Evening	21	....	750	....	.....	30,000	.....
Graded, Common	400	2,000	48,471	48,000	.....	.....	.....
*Private:							
Boarding	407	323	6,294	5,581	.....	.....	757,000
Total	834	2,353	55,715	51,971	.....	130,000	757,000
Parochial	293	297	16,690	14,800	.....	220,000	429,702
Charity	175	219	3,220	2,354	.....	70,000	537,420
Total	468	516	19,910	17,154	.....	290,000	967,122

* In list of private schools none of the day schools are given—only the boarding schools.

RELIGION.

No. of Church Organizations.	No. of Church Edifices.	Denomination.	Total No. which Churches of each denomination will accommodate.	Value of Church Property.
46	30	Baptists	21,500	1,705,000
9	3	Congregational	2,500	450,000
5	3	Friends	1,800	375,000
30	17	Jews	13,850	1,545,000
17	13	Lutheran	7,750	755,000
57	44	Methodist Episcopal	37,500	2,161,500
5	4	African M. E.	2,800	130,000
1	1	Methodist Protestant	750	35,000
1	1	Free Methodist	800	47,000
1	1	Calvinistic Methodist	750	25,000
2	2	Moravian	1,600	84,000
70	53	Presbyterian	47,700	4,550,000
8	6	United Presbyterian	3,600	275,000
3	3	Reformed Presbyterian	1,850	105,000
90	80	Protestant Episcopal	56,500	7,500,000
24	21	Reformed	14,400	2,220,000
40	40	Roman Catholic	56,000	50,000,000
12	12	Union Mission	6,750	375,000
3	3	Unitarian	3,300	400,000
6	5	Universalists	3,100	425,000
1	0	Christian Israelite	....	....
1	1	German Evan. Reformed	750	32,500
1	1	Deciples	600	28,000
1	1	Evangelical	750	37,000
1	1	Swedenborgian	750	100,000
4	1	Second Advent	700	30,000
1	1	Church of Strangers	800	50,000
1	0	Church of True Believers	....	....
1	0	Seven-day Baptist	....	....
447	344	Total	289,900	73,421,000

Another New Building.

A large and elegant building is in process of construction on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street, the upper part of which is to be devoted to public uses. The building is nearly square, fronting seventy-two feet on the avenue, and seventy-five feet on Fifty-second-street. The style of architecture is modern Gothic, the beauties of which have been very well brought out by contrasting the brown sandstone, which forms the main part of the building, with the lighter shades of Ohio sand-stone. The ground floor will contain five spacious stores, and on the floor above are ladies' and gentlemen's waiting, supper and assembly rooms. Above this is a large hall 52 by 72 feet, to be fitted up with all the accompaniments of a first-class ball-room. Still higher up are a number of apartments to be used as lodge-rooms. The lot and building are owned by Ferdinand Mayer, Esq., and the latter is being constructed from the plans and under the supervision of Messrs. D. & J. Jardine. When completed, which will be about the 1st of August, it will be an ornament to that part of our City, and will be duly appreciated by the residents on the west side.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Speculative Undertaker—Weekly Reports on Mortality and Contagious Diseases.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the Board of Health met in regular weekly session, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners CECCARINI, BARR, GROSS, MULLALY, S. SMITH being present.

Upon recommendation of the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced for enforcement of penalties in six cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, sixteen cases of non-compliance with orders of the Board, but there were no cases of violations of the Sanitary Code. n three cases suits against physicians were ordered to be discontinued without costs, as sat- sfactory excuses had been made.

A large amount of routine business was trans- cted, which included permits to keep a large umber of cows, after which reports from bu- reaus being called, Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Rec- rds, made a written report, stating that JOHN McGRATH, undertaker, at No. 61 Carmine-street, ad removed the body of a still-born child from o. 197 Bleecker-street without a permit, nd had kept it two weeks in his shop ithout interment, as a means of enforcing the ayment of his bill. In another case he had eld a body for the same length of time for the me reason, but in this instance he had violated o law, as he had obtained a permit for its re- oval. It was stated that there should be some easures adopted to prevent the establishment these private morgues, and the communica- on was therefore referred to the Committee on w and Ordinances.

Commissioner GROSS offered a resolution au- rizing the purchase, to the amount of $500, of rks on sanitary science, which, with books to exchanged for annual reports of the Board, e to form the library of the Health Depart- ent. The resolution was referred to the Fi- nce Committee.

A petition was presented, signed by JOHN J. TOR, and a number of other owners of real tate, asking the abrogation of the permit anted at the last meeting of the Board, to ablish a slaughter-house at the foot of West ty-second-street, as it would be a detriment he adjoining property. The petitioners were nted a hearing before the Sanitary Commit- on a day to be hereafter named.

r. RUSSELL, Register of Records, presented usual report on the mortality of the week, which he says that the 538 deaths of the week the highest number of any week in the year, that small-pox caused 28 deaths against 25 e preceding week, and scarlatina 22 against The mortality from measles has diminished considerably within the present month, but ersons having been cut off by it during the week. The fatal cases of typhoid fever e also become very much reduced in num- only 11 having been registered in four ks. But one death from typhus fever has rred within the same period.

e report of Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sani- Inspector, was unusually interesting, and ented the following exhibit of the move- s of contagious diseases:

ek ending March 18—Fevers—Typhus, 1; oid, 6; relapsing, 7; scarlet, 80; small-pox, easles, 33; diptheria, 11.

ek ending March 25—Fevers—Typhus, 1; oid, 11; relapsing, 1; scarlet, 75; small-pox, easles, 31; diptheria, 10.

s added that the following is a summary of work performed by the special Assistant h Inspectors during the past week, ending h 25, while making house to house vaccina- Total number of families visited, to whom nation has been freely offered, 9,534; total nations performed, primary, 1,556; total cinations performed, secondary, 1,917; g a total of persons vaccinated during the of 3,473. Pupils in schools re-examined as necessity for revaccination, 4,500, of whom re found not satisfactory and were re- ated.

h the concurrence of the Board of Educa- such measures have been adopted, with sistance of its officers, that a thorough ex- tion, and, if necessary, re-vaccination, of children attending public schools, is now done.

onnection with the same subject a letter ead from the United States Consul at mpton, England, showing the prevalence ll-pox in that city, and the fact that sev- ssels have lately sailed from that port for ork without bills of health.

ition was presented from the East Side Association, asking the repeal of the ces requiring returns of deaths within -four and thirty-six hours, which was re- o the Committee on Law and Ordinances, intimation that the thirty-six-hour rule State law, it is not within the power of rd to rescind it.

"Open-Door" Question with the Baptists.

e has been considerable discussion of ncerning the views of Rev. J. HYATT he liberal Baptist clergyman of Brook- any different versions have been given, a consequence, not a few persons have led. The following platform, published reverend gentleman himself, will be eful in this connection:

l strictly to believers' baptism. I know m but immersion. I recognize baptism credited door of the visible church. But oketh upon the heart,' and the humble believing that he has rendered obedi- he command, 'hath the answer of a good e toward God.' This liberty of con- both the spirit and history of the Bap- rch teach me to respect. To 'his own and not to any church tribunal, is he le. His communion at the table is , and not with man. Christ left no invitation, but he did leave andment, 'Do this in remem- of me.' Therefore all forms are devising, and not of God's appoint- is the duty and privilege of the min- nounce the Lord's Supper. The dea- honored bearers of the vessels of the to serve the tables, and not to act as a Police. If a man were at the table of ptism I had a doubt, I would disturb no doubt, nor would I withhold the wine. Let him partake, and at an strive to teach him the way to Jor- new that he was never baptized—but y believed that he had obeyed the uld let him partake, and afterward he need and mode of baptism, for a ulfillment of the law of Christ. Nay imagine some poor soul in the dim his hope, who, knowing nothing of andment contained in ordinances,' t the table as the nearest ap- Christ—crying, 'Nearer to thee, be a cross that raiseth me!' I im eat, for Jesus might be 'revealed aking of the bread.' Early after- I seek him, and endeavor to 'teach erfectly in the way.' Wherever I rd's table I claim the right, as the ple, to partake; for even according est creed, I have met the law of the ve a right to the banquet. If it is able, I have a right to it. If it is not, w, and incur no guilt. I recognize , worshiping Christ as the divine branches of the vine planted on Cal- imbing the one cross. Errors in doc- ay have—the glorious church of my not herself perfect. Christ, formed the hope of glory, constitutes that ther, whatever his creed, country, dition. There is, too, a fellowship bor, and I rejoice in the glorious of men, anywhere and everywhere, the benefit of mankind and the Each is my brother, by whatever he may be known."

rest many of Mr. SMITH's friends to ps have been taken to build a large r him, somewhere in Brooklyn, this

nquencies—A Question of Etiquette.

ner BOSWORTH, yesterday, in- een complaints against policemen of the rules, improper conduct f duty. The principal case was lman FERRIS, of the Tenth Pre- s charged with intoxication, and troling his post for an hour. The ation was based upon his ex- disrespectful manner to his t he brought several witnesses that he was perfectly sober at he asserted, on the other hand, sman had treated him with great s case was referred to the Board. esting case, however, was that of TER SHERIDAN, Eighteenth Pre- arraigned for refusing to return Roundsman SWIFT. SHERIDAN ld not see the roundsman, but r that his instructions were to and Sergeants but not rounds- s not officers. Capt. COPELAND, testified that he has given such he school in accordance with an Ex-Superintendent KENNEDY. een revoked. Judge BOSWORTH COPELAND must have misunder- NEDY, and intimated that new osite directions would be issued

an Honest Tailor.

vening, JOHN SCHMIDT, tailor, irst-street, was taking a stroll eighborhood, when his eye upon a handsome new pocket- pon the sidewalk. Not having fool's-day before his eyes, JOHN d, on inspecting its contents, hey were of considerable value. ing, BRIDGET, who had been wages to pay for her sister's reland to America, lost her the result of her savings, me $86, inclosed with an en- ast letter from the old country, with her own name and y. Now, JOHN's knowledge of ngue was limited, but not so his desire to do the handsome thing by the unknown owner of this treasure-trove. So he called in the assistance of his friends, deciphered the address, secured the kind offices of a small boy as interpreter, and set out on Monday evening to restore the lost property. It so happened that when BRIDGET laid by her Sunday dress she did not examine the pocket thereof, and was therefore ignorant of her loss until summoned from the kitchen to see her treasure in the hands of a smiling but incomprehensible German, whose satisfaction at being able to restore the lost property was only equaled by his inability to express it. It is hardly necessary to add that if the pecuniary reward which SCHMIDT received was necessarily small, the measure of thanks which accompanied it was large enough to make amends. Citizens of the Twenty-first Ward may congratulate themselves that they have at least one tailor among them to whom SHAKESPEARE's fractional definition is inapplicable.

The Horse Market.

Trade in all classes of harness horses has been good since our last weekly report. At the New-York Tattersall's Sale Stables, corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, W. H. SAUNDERS sold four head, including one Brougham horse, price $1,000; one pair of carriage horses, price $750; one active draught horse, price $375. He has on sale ten head. In the Horse Market in East Twenty-fourth-street, S. MOSES, dealer in draught horses, sold fifty-two head, including fifteen head of light draught horses, prices from $300 to $500. He has on sale thirteen head, including one gray trotter, price $1,000. M. S. CURRY sold one pair of superior bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, at $[illegible]; one pair of brown carriage horses, 15.3 hands high, at $1,500; three single harness horses from $300 to $[illegible]; one pair of bay carriage horses, 16 hands high, at $2,000; has on hand twenty-nine head. COMAN & FITCH sold twenty-five head at prices from $500 to $1,000 for single horses, and from $1,200 to $1,800 for matched teams suited for family use, for Londons and heavy Clarences. A. S. CHAMBERLIN reports trade brisk in heavy Western horses; has on sale 250 head at prices from $100 to $300 for single horses; from $350 to $600 for matched horses. Canada horses sell at from $100 to $200 for single horses, from $300 to $400 for matched teams. Kanucks are in demand at from $300 to $400 for matched teams. J. C. DEYO has just arrived from Jacksonville, Mich., with twenty-five head of choice harness horses, which will be on sale at the Bull's Head Stables, East Twenty-fifth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for March 30, 1871: Nos. 168, 173, 144, 172, 27, 42, 175, 107.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Same vs. Same.
99—Lester vs. N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
13—Moses vs. Sylvester.
145—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat'al Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
57—Emmett vs. The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R.R. Co.
157—Koehler vs. Frank.
203—The Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhard.
161—Bonney vs. Maxwell.

Nos.
163—Wood vs. James.
185—Van Buren vs. Hastings.
191—Taylor vs. Connor.
81—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
141—Hopkins vs. Mocklin.
193—Duff, Receiver, &c., vs. Grover.
199½—Frost vs. Frost.
209—Houldsworth et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
213—Mowrey vs. Ferris.
153—Rorke vs. Wagstaff.
167—Spencer vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
244—Klink vs. Kelly.
246—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, Executor.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone-cutter Co.
522¼—Remsler vs. Shute.
126½—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoufer.
186—Heive vs. Haver.
38—Thurman vs. Taylor.
144½—Wilson vs. Sylwell.

Nos.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
268—Osgood et al. vs. Macknight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1992—Kirschmann vs. Lediard.
244—Kane vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
66—Wright vs. Boess.
76—Sloane vs. Ellmore.
266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
703—Christalor vs. O'Brien.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
713½—Oppenheimer vs. Hayman.
123—Chauncey vs. Blackman.
220—Chandler vs. Burnham.
458—Schroeder vs. Thompson.

Nos.
843—Harrison vs. Thompson.
844—Sinclair vs. Letts.
649—Squier vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.
826—Oothout vs Watts.
834—Schmidt vs. Cahn.
834—Same vs. Same.
192—Pike vs. Gershym.
638—More vs. Peters.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—PART I.—MARCH 29.

By Judge Ingraham.

The National Mechanics' Banking Association vs. The Mariposa Company. Settled March 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—MARCH 29.

By Judge Jones.

Pedroncelli *vs.* Woodward; Simon *vs.* Stonewall Oil Company; Stern *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; Brodie *vs.* Donough; Farley *vs.* Risley; Leland *vs.* Gilman; Skettler *vs.* Smith; Tallman *vs.* Wilkes; orders granted.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company *vs.* Brown; motion granted and reference to Delano C. Calvin, to hear and determine, ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 29.

By Judge Loew.

The National Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Usher; complaint dismissed with costs.

By Judge Robinson.

Stern *vs.* De Brackelen; motion denied.

Provost *vs.* Williams; proceedings dismissed with $10 costs.

Rose et al. *vs.* Schiele; motion granted on terms.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 121.—*Gideon B. Wright et al.* vs. *The United States.*—Error to the Circuit for the Middle District of Tennessee.—This was an action against the principal and sureties on a Postmaster's bond. At the trial the defendants claimed, by way of set-off, under the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1868, certain allowances which would accrue to the Postmaster in consequence of a military post being near the Post-office, whose mail passed through it; but it appeared that the Department had refused to allow the claim. The Court, however, instructed the jury that if they found that by reason of the extra duties of the office occasioned by the military post, the Postmaster was entitled to the additional pay provided by the act, their verdict should be for the defendants. The jury so found, and the verdict was accordingly. The Government brings the case here, insisting that the Court erred in referring to the jury a matter which, under the law, rested wholly in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, whose decision was final, and which was against the claim for extra pay.

The Government is represented by the Attorney-General and his assistants, defendants not appearing.

Nos. 124.—*Harrington* vs. *The United States*, and 125, *Boyden* vs. *The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was an information filed by the Government against 270 barrels of distilled spirits, claimed by Harrington in behalf of himself and Boyden & Co. The charge was that these spirits were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, and that they had never paid the tax imposed by law thereon; also that they were in the custody of HARRINGTON, doing business under the name of BOYD & CO., for the purpose of being sold, and removed in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, and with the design of avoiding the tax. At the trial it appeared that in April, 1867, a quantity of spirits was withdrawn from bonded warehouses in Boston, on proper application, for transportation to Eastport, Me., and for exportation from that point, and upon bond, which afterward proved to be false and fraudulent. These spirits were not transported, but were removed, as alleged, to the place where the seized spirits were found.

The verdict was for the Government, except in respect to seventy-four barrels. In support of the writ of error, it is insisted that the spirits having passed through the rectifiers, where they became mixed with other spirits, no portion of the rectified spirits was liable to forfeiture.

R. M. Morse, for appellants; the Attorney-General for the Government.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 29.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

FORCIBLE DISSEIZING.

James H. McMillen vs. *Charles Knose.*—The plaintiff sues the defendant in this case for $5,000 damages for forcible disseizing him of the basement of No. 540 Broadway, in having unceremoniously and without due process of law, put his beer-barrels and counters on the sidewalk. The beer became sour, and the counters were disabled, and for these injuries the plaintiff claims triple damages under the statute. The defendant claims that plaintiff was only a sub-tenant, that he was in there without authority, and that he had expressed a willingness to move. The case is still on.

Mr. Averill and Mr. Corson for plaintiff; T. C. Buckley for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 29.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE—MISREPRESENTATION.

John Meeks et al. vs. *Edward J. King.*—This is an action to recover $6,700, alleged to have become due the plaintiffs from the defendant under the following circumstances: Plaintiffs, as executors, advertised for sale at auction, through LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the property No. 52 Broad-street and No. 50 New-street. The property was represented on the maps and advertised as being one store, four stories high, running through from Broad-street to New-street. The defendant purchased it for $65,000, and in fifteen minutes after, and before the auctioneer had made his entry on his books, on making a survey of the premises, discovered that the property was not as represented; that the stores on Broad and New streets were divided by a brick wall which would have to be taken down to make it a store running through, and instead of the building being four stories running through, it was only three stories, there being a depression between the buildings of about twenty-five feet, and descending to the top of the third floor. A large amount of testimony was given pro and con as to whether a building of this character could be properly termed a four-story building running through from Broad to New-street.

The jury had failed to agree at the hour of adjournment, and the Court ordered a sealed verdict.

Dexter A. Hawkins for plaintiffs; Mann & Parsons for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—MARCH 29.

Before Judge Robinson.

DIVORCE—PRINTERS' MISTAKES.

A motion was made yesterday in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas by defendant for alimony, in the case of Louis A. Salomon vs. Pauline Lesser, alias Pauline Salomon. The action is one for divorce, on the ground that the defendant, at the time of her marriage with Salomon, was the wife of a man named Lesser. It appears that the defendant brought suit against her former husband Lesser to obtain a divorce, the summons being advertised. The printers set up the name as Leper, instead of Lesser, in the advertisement, but nevertheless the divorce was obtained, and the defendant then married the plaintiff. Subsequently she commenced a suit against plaintiff to obtain a separation, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, and plaintiff, besides defending that suit, commenced the present as a cross suit, to obtain a divorce, on the ground that the decree from Lesser was void, owing to the printer's mistake. In defendant's suit she was allowed $5 per week alimony and $50 counsel fee, and Judge ROBINSON held that she could not have alimony in this suit. Motion denied.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 29.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. bet. call	115⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112
4,000	do	c.111⅞
15,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64	c.111⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅛
2,500	U.S. 5-20s C., '67	110⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	b3.108
60,000	do	s3.108
2,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	111
40,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅞
90,000	do	b3.114¼
50,000	do	b30.114¼
150,000	do	114¼
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s..n.	64⅝
7,000	do	64⅛
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	71
4,000	do	71¼
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	61¾
20,000	do	b30. 61½
60,000	do	62
25,000	do	61¾
5,000	do	61⅝
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	92⅛
5,000	do..bet. call	92¼
7,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	99
1,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	101¾
15,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	95
5,000	Un. P. 1st M.	83¾
5,000	Un. P. L. G.	75
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d.	84½
2000	C. & R. I. & Pac.	98⅞
10,000	Gt. West. 1st M.	88¼
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st St. Louis Div.	83½
5,000	O. & Miss. Con.	89
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	104⅞
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	89⅝
3,000	Tol. & W. Eq. B.	80¼
10,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	84
2,500	S. Pac. of M., 1st.	79
100	Md. Coal Co.	39¼
100	do..bet. call	39⅜
100	Con. Coal of Md.	38⅜
500	Quick. Pf.	20
800	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	57⅝
100	do	s10. 57⅝
100	do	57½
200	Brns. C. Land	8½
400	P. M. S. Co...b. c.	44
100	do	43⅞
50	D. & H. Canal. b. c.	116
150	Adams Ex.	74⅝
300	do	74¾
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	43¼
200	U. S. Ex.	48
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	96⅝
200	do..bet. call	96¾
2600	do	96⅞
1200	do	96⅞
500	N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.	92½
10000	do..bet. call	92⅜
60000	do	93
10000	do	92⅞
30000	do	92¾
20000	do	93⅛
10000	do	b3. 93
400	Erie	21⅛

400	Harlem	129⅛
200	do	129¼
25	Reading	102¾
1300	L. Shore & M. So.	102¼
30	do	101⅞
1700	do..bet. call	102⅛
200	do	102⅛
1100	do	102⅜
100	Un. Pac.	b10. 26¾
300	do	26⅛
300	do	26⅜
2400	do..bet. call	26⅜
200	Ill. Cen.	135
200	Clev. & Pitts	113⅜
200	do	b60. 113⅜
200	Chic. & N. West.	87⅝
540	do...b. c. b3.	87¾
600	do	87⅞
100	do	87⅛
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	96⅞
300	do	s3. 96⅝
100	do..bet. call	96⅝
300	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	87⅛
100	do	87¼
10	do	87⅜
100	do	87⅛
200	do	s30. 87
40	N. J. Cen.	105⅛
600	do	105⅜
300	do	105⅜
700	Chic. & Rock Is.	115
300	do..bet. call	115⅛
246	Mil. & St. Paul	61⅝
100	do	61¾
100	do..bet. call	61⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. c.	79⅝
200	do..bet. call	80
100	do	79⅝
400	do	79¾
700	Tol., Wab. & W.	58⅜
100	do..bet. call	58⅜
10	P., F. W. & C. g'r.	96½
200	Del., Lack. & W.	106⅜
100	do	106⅛
400	do	107
800	do	107⅛
500	do	107⅛
200	do	s3. 107
600	do..bet. call	107
100	Bos., H. & Erie	1⅜
200	Chic & Alton	118⅛
150	do	118⅜
100	do	119
125	do	119¼
50	do	119⅜
100	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	121
100	Ohio & Miss. s30.	47¼
400	do	47⅜
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73⅛
200	St. Louis & I. M.	54⅛
100	do	54⅝
70	do	54
17	New-Jersey	118
50	Mor. & Essex	89¾
60	do	89⅜
250	do	90
100	H. & St. Jo.	s60. 89
300	do	90
400	Col., C. & Ind. C.	23⅛
10	Alb. & Susq.	87⅛
130	do	87
27	N. Y. & N. H. b. c.	147

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅜
20,000	do	111⅛
30,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.	110⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65, n.	110⅞
85,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅝
100,000	do	s3. 110⅝
500	do..small	110⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅜
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅞
55,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3	108⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛
25,000	do	b3. 114⅛
30,000	do	114⅛
37,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, R., old	55⅛
15,000	do	55⅛
5,000	do	55⅛
23,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	18⅛
15,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	61¾
10,000	do	61⅝
5,000	do	61⅜
10,000	do	s3. 60¾
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	95
7,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	75¼
2,000	Chic. & N. W. Interest Bds.	93⅛
6,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	96
1,000	Morris & Essex Const'n Bds.	86⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st	104⅝
400	Con. Coal of Md.	38⅝
200	do	b3. 38⅜
100	Maryland Coal Co.	39⅛
5	West. Union Tel.	57⅛
300	Quicksilver Min.	12⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	20
100	Pacific Mail	43⅝
100	do	44
100	do..bet. call	43⅞
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	43¼
200	U. S. Ex..bet. call	48
200	Erie......bet. call	21
600	Reading	103⅛

500	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	96⅝
800	do...bet. call	96½
3000	do	96¾
100	do	b3. 96⅞
1700	do	96⅛
300	do	b3. 96⅝
2600	do	96
200	do	95⅞
20,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctf's..bet. call	92¾
20,000	do	92⅛
200	Harlem...bet. call	129
338	L. S. & Mich. So.	102⅛
1300	do..bet. call	102⅛
100	do	102⅜
600	do	102⅛
20	Illinois Central	135⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅛
100	Union Pacific	26⅜
100	do	26⅜
500	do...bet. call	26¾
76	Chic. & N. W.	88
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
200	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	87
50	do	86⅞
100	N. J. Central	105
200	do	105⅛
300	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	114⅞
800	Mil. & St. Paul	61¼
100	do	61⅛
200	do	b3. 61⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	58⅝
100	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	80
300	Del., Lack. & W.	107⅛
400	do	107⅛
400	do	s3. 107
200	Bos., H. & Erie	1⅜
100	do	2
200	Alton & T. H.	31
100	do	30⅝
200	Chic. & Alton	119⅛
200	St. L. & I. Mt.	54⅛
100	do	54⅛
600	Morris & Essex	90
200	H. & St. Joseph	90
900	Col. & Ind. Cen.	23⅛

WEDNESDAY, March 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold were a fraction higher today than on Tuesday, and the market showed more firmness on account of the comparative scarcity of Gold for Cash delivery. Borrowers are carrying it *flat*, that is, free of Interest, on the Currency advanced upon it. There is no export demand this week, and none in immediate prospect, as the Foreign Exchanges are weaker; but the Gold Room has been oversold since the price broke below 111½ ₱ cent. last week, and the Customs employment continues large. The amount paid into the Treasury on this account in three days is about $1,750,000, and the whole receipts this week will be over $3,000,000, as against $1,000,000 to be sold to-morrow by the Treasury. The transactions in Gold today were at 110½@110⅝@110½ ₱ cent. In Bills on London, 60 days, 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent., less a brokerage, and Sight 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent., the demand not equal to the disposition of the leading drawers to sell. As intimated heretofore, the Importers are not very anxious remitters on the present price of Gold, feeling satisfied, no doubt, that the chances are in favor of Exchange being made after the first of May, if not before, against the New 5 ₱ cent. Stock of the United States. Everything tends, at present, to the complete success of this Loan, and to its attracting investments, both abroad and at home from numerous buyers not now interested in United States 5-20s. The subscriptions at Washington already reach $45,000,000, including today the first of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, of this City, for $1,000,000, whose influence as old and conspicuous dealers in the Public Funds of the United States and active participation in placing the Loan, as they now give intimation of, are worth tens of millions to the early completion of the whole $500,000,000 Five ₱ cent. issue.

The offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund today amounted to only $2,509,000 on the advertised sum of $2,000,000 to be purchased. This time last week the offers were $8,004,000 on the same sum of $2,000,000 required for this Fund. The difference arises from the circumstances—first, that the Bonds are less abundant on the Street and among the great dealers; and, secondly, from the improved confidence in the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan, into which the 5-20s can be refunded. The price of the 1867 issue in the open market was 110⅝@110⅞, as against 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent. as the price of Gold. The accrued Interest is about 1½ ₱ cent.

There is no change in the free offerings of Money balances on Call Loan at moderate rates of Interest, but there is rather better employment among the Stock Exchange Brokers, who are driving a large and buoyant speculation in the New-York and Western Railways, and there is also some demand upon the Banks for currency for country employment, as customary near the 1st of April. The rates today are 5 ₱ cent., with exceptions both at 4 and at 6 ₱ cent. on Call Loan.

In the Railway Stocks another heavy business was done. A single buyer of North-West Common is reported as taking 10,000 shares, in the Long Room, at 87½@88 ₱ cent. And the amounts of New-York Central Stock and Scrip taken up were also very large. There was some abatement in the demand for Lake Shore, but not until large sales in the Long Room and the price had touched 102⅞@103@103⅛ ₱ cent. early in the day. The other Western Roads were in strong demand, but not without partial realizations by buyers at lower figures a few days ago. This was not the case, apparently, with Union Pacific Shares, which maintained the large advance of yesterday and sold freely at 26@27 ₱ cent. Late in the day the general market, with two or three exceptions, showed signs of reaction, and closed as noted below on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, at 5½ P. M.

In the Southern State Bonds the decline continued in South Carolinas, down to sixty-one ₱ cent, while Tennessees were partially better. The Miscellaneous Stocks, for the moment, are overshadowed by the Railway speculation, though prices are firm for the Telegraph, Express and Pacific Mail Shares.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110⅝
American Gold	110½	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96½	96¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92½	92¾
Reading Railroad	103½	103
Chicago and Rock Island	115½	114¾
North-west Common	87½	88½
North-west Preferred	96½	96⅞
Pacific Mail	43¾	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80	79½
St. Paul Common	62	60½
Lake Shore	102¾	101½
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47
Toledo and Wabash	58½	57½
Western Telegraph	57⅞	57½
Erie	21½	20
Union Pacific	26½	26

The following were the purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund today:

E. Sweet & Co.	
$482,150	108.80@109.17
Marx & Co.	
12,000 '65, r.	109.03¾
38,000 '65, c.	109.03¾
50,000 '67, c.	109.06
50,000 '67, c.	109.10
50,000 '67, c.	109.16
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	
100,000 '67	109.25
100,000 '67	109.20
James Hunter.	
10,000 '65, r.	109.24
Leland, Bros. & Co.	
25,000 '67, c.	109.08
50,000 '67, c.	109.12
100,000 '67, c.	109.18
100,000 '67, c.	109.23
5,000 '67, r.	109.27
Martin & Runyon.	
1,500 '67, c.	109.06
9,500 '65, c.	109.06
200 '65, r.	109.06
2,800 '67, c.	109.06
5,000 '67, r.	109.06
2,000 '68, c.	109.06
1,000 '68, r.	109.06

Hatch & Foote.	
$19,000 '65, c.	109.18
5,300 '65, r.	109.18
6,000 '67, c.	109.18
2,000 '68	109.18
1,000 '64, r.	109.18
450 '64, c.	109.18
6,200 '65, c.	109.18
Reid, Leo & Content.	
25,000 '67	108.99
25,000 '67	109.09
25,000 '67	109.19
25,000 '64	109.09
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
500,000 '67, c.	109.25
Baker & Kitchen.	
4,600 '64, c.	109.17
8,100 '65, r.	109.17
7,000 '65, c.	109.17
2,000 '67, c.	109.17
58,000 '67, c.	109.17
70,000 '67, c.	109.27
C. P. Bailey.	
20,200	109.30
Woerishoffer & Co.	
1,150 '67, c.	108.95
4,500 '65, c.	109.02
Total	$2,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 29.

Gold receipts	$944,076 93
Gold payments	1,061,536 21
Gold balance	66,853,569 02
Currency receipts	4,203,973 48
Currency payments	786,009 13
Currency balance	9,728,062 71
Customs	567,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,015,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110¾
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n.	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64⅛	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	50
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅛	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Va. 6s, old	67½	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Va. 6s, new bonds	71¼	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	55	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	109
N. Car. 6s, old	46¼	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
N. Car. F. A.	36	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	24	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s	70	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	61	Ind. 5s	100
Mo. 6s	92	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Loan	108
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Loan	108
La. 6s, new Float'g Dbt.	63⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
La. 6s, Levee bonds	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
La. 8s, Levee bds. of '75	86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Cal. 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Conn. 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
R. Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Ala. 5s	68	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	108
Ala. 8s	102⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	60	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Han. & Naples 1st	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 1st, Ind.	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	80
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	86¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97¼
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	82	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77	89	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	100	Cl. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Harlem 1st	103	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	101
Harlem Con. & S. F.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs.	93⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91¼
Chic., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	98¼	Cl. & Pitts. 2d	97
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	101⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 3d	96⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	81
Cen. Pac. Bs.	95	Chic. & Alton S. Fund	100
Union Pac. 1st Bs.	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	75	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	89
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	68⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	107⅛	Peninsula R. Bs.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	84⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94¼
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93⅛	Mil.&St.P., I.&M. Div.	87
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st	94⅛
C. & N. W. Cons. 7 ₱ c. C.	89	Joliet & Chic. 1st	107
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	102⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	86⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	64
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	90
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	92	Tol., Peo. & W., E. Div.	87
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	82	Tol., Peo. & W., W. Div.	83
Tol. & W. 2d	89	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	70
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¾
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	84¼	Bos., H. & E., guar.	[illegible]
		C. Falls & Minn. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Nassau	109½
Manhattan	153	Continental	95
Merchants'	118	St. Nicholas	115
Mechanics'	137	Commonwealth	88
Union	140	New-York County	220
America	145	Park	159
City	230	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Phenix	108	Central National	108
North River	105	Second National	160
Tradesmen's	153½	Fourth National	110
Fulton	155	Ninth National	110
Greenwich	210	Oriental	159
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	137	Del. & Hud. Canal	115⅝
National	128	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Merchants' Exchange	102	Maryland Coal Co.	39
Seventh Ward	108	American Coal	48
State of New-York	113	Canton Co., Balt.	82¼
Commerce	118	Con. Coal of Md.	38⅛
Mechanics' Bank'g. Ass.	115	Cumb. Coal & Iron	34¼
Broadway	290	West. Un. Tel.	57¼
Ocean	100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12⅛
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	19½
American Exchange	117	Mariposa Mining Co.	5¼
Chatham	108	Mariposa Mining Pf.	9¼
Bank of the Republic	118	Mariposa Trust. Ct'fs.	20
Bank of N. America	108	Adams Express	74⅛
Hanover	108	Wells-Fargo Ex.	43
Irving	125	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
Metropolitan	130¼	Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	47⅛
Peoples'	142	United States Ex.	48⅛
Grocers'	100	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43⅛
East River	112		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101½
City 6s, new	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	116⅛	117
Pennsylvania Central	61⅜	61⅝
Reading	103¾	103⅞
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	43⅛	44
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	89

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28, '70.	March 13, '71.
Capital	$73,235,000	$73,235,000
Net profits	28,267,900	27,637,300
Circulation	32,730,500	32,111,500
Due banks	60,808,700	78,586,700
Due depositors	119,370,100	132,588,800
Unpaid dividends	335,500	138,900
Total	$314,747,700	$344,298,200
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	$168,452,300	$194,380,500
Stocks	55,402,300	57,038,600
Real estate	7,745,900	7,882,700
Due from banks	16,736,200	11,680,300
Cash items and bank notes	4,749,600	3,851,800
Specie	20,080,000	19,911,900
Legal tenders	41,040,000	49,432,100
Overdrafts	111,400	140,300
Total	$314,747,700	$344,298,200

The following are the Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	$797,600
Merchants' National	3,000,000	773,100
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	879,200
Union National	1,500,000	758,200
Phenix National	1,800,000	275,300
National City Bank	1,000,000	1,131,700
Tradesmens' National	1,000,000	549,400
Fulton National	600,000	546,100
Chemical National	300,000	2,271,700
Merchants' Ex. National	1,235,000	88,800
Gallatin National	1,500,000	637,800
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	299,200
Mechanics' and Traders' Nat.	600,000	387,900
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	626,100
Seventh Ward National	500,000	81,300
National Bank of the State	2,000,000	546,800
American Exchange National	5,000,000	1,324,300
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	3,253,000
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000	1,821,900
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000	115,900
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	291,900
National Bank of Republic	2,000,000	401,700
Chatham National Bank	450,000	233,500
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	198,800
Irving National Bank	500,000	88,800
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000	1,872,700
National Citizens' Bank	400,000	252,400
Market National Bank	1,000,000	371,000
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000	161,500
National Shoe and Leather	1,200,000	759,700
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	140,300
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	84,800
Marine National Bank	400,000	153,900
Atlantic National Bank	300,000	63,700
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	957,900
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,411,000
National Mechanics' Banking	500,000	175,000
East River National Bank	350,000	134,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	867,200
Central National	3,000,000	225,800
Second National	300,000	214,000
Ninth National	1,500,000	188,500
First National	500,000	249,900
Third National	1,000,000	255,000
New-York National Exchange	500,000	20,200
Tenth National	1,000,000	42,100
Bowery National	250,000	156,100
County National	200,000	261,400
Fifth National	150,000	91,900
Sixth National	200,000	63,600
Eighth National	250,000	45,500
National Currency	100,000	15,600
American National	500,000	41,600
Total March 18, 1871	$73,235,000	$27,637,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, March 11, 1871.

The success of the New Funding Loan thus far, in the face of many obstacles and disadvantages, warrants the assurance that the Five-twenty Bonds will from this time forward be rapidly funded at a lower rate of interest, and that the time has gone by when United States Bonds can be expected to yield more than about four per cent. per annum on their market value.

In twenty days subscriptions for over $40,000,000 OF THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN have been received at the Treasury Department, payable in *Gold* or *Five-twenty Bonds at par*—equal to about ten per cent. premium in currency.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds must shortly decide between an even exchange for Government Bonds bearing five, four and one-half, or four per cent. interest, and some other form of investment, in which the present premium on their Five-twenties may be saved, and their rate of interest remain unimpaired.

Safe and reliable six per cent. Securities, in which investors can feel confidence, which can now be obtained in exchange for Five-twenties at a considerable difference, or bought for new investments much below the Government five per cents, must be largely sought after, and materially advance in market value, as the certainty that the Five-twenties cannot be relied upon to run much longer at six per cent. becomes apparent.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD BONDS are especially desirable, for the following reasons, viz.:

(1.) They are secured by a First lien on one of the most productive and profitable railroads in the country, worth several times the amount of the mortgage.

(2.) They have the further security of the pledge of the credit and good faith of one of the richest and most successful corporations in the country, distinguished for its able and honorable management and high credit, and having a full-paid capital stock of about $60,000,000, with authority to increase its capital to $100,000,000.

(3.) They have a fixed time to run—now about twenty-five years.

(4.) They are well known and of established credit in all the principal money markets of the world, and are regularly quoted and dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Amsterdam Frankfort, Berlin and London, and are as readily salable in large or small amounts, at any time, at quoted market rates, as are Government bonds.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1870 were nearly $8,000,000, and the increase for January and February of this year indicate that the earnings for 1871 will not be less than from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, with a net profit of not less than $5,000,000, while the interest liabilities of the Company are less than $2,000,000 per annum.

We deal in these bonds, and buy and sell them at current market rates, and believe them to be as absolutely safe as any investment can be.

They can now be had in exchange for Five-twenties at a profit of about fifteen per cent. This profit may be realized, and six per cent. Gold interest continued with entire safety.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9½ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

The undersigned offer for sale the balance of the Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The road has been in operation about twenty months. It is complete in all respects, and its earnings have averaged $8,000,000 per annum. These bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable April and October. They are receivable at par in payment for the Company's lands. The total amount of lands to which the Company is entitled under the grant from Government is 12,080,000 acres. The total amount of Land Grant Bonds issued is $10,400,000. The land sales have already been 292,883 acres, at an average price of $4 46 per acre. The remaining 11,787,117 acres, at an average valuation of but $2 per acre, are worth $23,574,234. With the proceeds of land sold the Company have retired $736,000 bonds, and will continue to retire bonds as rapidly as lands are marketed. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the new President of the Company, estimates the net earnings for the ensuing year at $4,500,000 (exclusive of the Land Department,) to be applied to interest and dividends. He says that "this result cannot but be deemed, by all practically versed in the history of new railway lines, as indicating a successful future."

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To parties seeking perfectly safe and remunerative investments, we especially recommend the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are payable in gold at the expiration of thirty years, with interest, payable in gold semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per annum, and are a first and only mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock and franchises, and also upon a valuable land grant of 22,000 acres per mile of road.

Maps and pamphlets fully descriptive of this Road and its bonds can be obtained of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	45	Resin, bbls	36
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Pork, bbls	145
Cotton, bales	3,419	Moss, bales	52
Dried Fruit, pkgs	161	Beef, pkgs	8
Eggs, bbls	3,576	Cut-meats, pkgs	847
Flour, bbls	3,568	Butter, pkgs	1,537
Wheat, bushels	13,137	Lard, pkgs	379
Corn, bushels	101,211	Cheese, pkgs	650
Oats, bushels	21,863	Grease, pkgs	154
Malt, bushels	1,025	Stearine, pkgs	50
Meal, bags	1,900	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Meal, bbls	100	Rice, pkgs	129
Grass-seed, bushels	717	Starch, pkgs	500
Beans, bushels	1,134	Tobacco, hhds	275
Peas, bushels	750	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,116
Barley, bushels	6,950	Tea, hlf. ch. (by rail)	16
Hops, bales	7	Whisky, bbls	223
Hides, No	475	Wool, bales	2
Leather, sides	8,235		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Constantine*, for London—24,321 bushels Wheat, 80 boxes Clocks, 9 pkgs. Lamps, 15 pkgs. Rakes, 500 pkgs. Oysters, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 4,856 bbls. Flour, 15 pkgs. Grease, 932 bbls. Resin, 100 boxes Bacon, 42 tcs. Beef, 110 bales Hops, 2,400 Staves, 150 boxes Maizena.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—1,676 cases Cartridges, 30 cases Oars, 1 case Straw Hats, 574 cases Harness, 1,444 cases Rifles, 205 cases Bayonets, 67 cases Projectiles, 9 cases Metal.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been without movement of importance, but values have been quoted steady. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@16¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@14¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¾c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@17c.; Manila, 13c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13¾c.@16¾c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for for early delivery at a reduction of about ⅛c. ₱ ℔. on Ordinary, good Ordinary and good Middling, but at steady rates for other grades; sales, 5,362 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 4,063 bales to shippers, 568 bales to spinners, 118 bales to speculators, and 613 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported at about previous figures; sales, 10,300 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 500 bales at 14c.; May, 300 bales at 13 15-16c., 300 bales at 13⅞c.; July, 100 bales at 14⅛c. And today, for March, 1,200 bales at 14⅛c., 500 bales at 14⅛c.; 100 bales at 14 3-16c.; 400 bales at 14⅛c., 200 bales each, March, April, May and June, at 14c., together; April, 1,300 bales at 13 15-16c., 500 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 13⅞c., 800 bales at 13 15-16c.; 100 bales April at 13 15-16c., 100 bales May at 13⅞c., together; 100 bales April at 14c., 100 bales May and 100 bales June at 13 15-16c., together; 100 bales April, May and June, at 13 15-16c., together; May, 500 bales at 13⅞c.; June, 500 bales at 14c., 600 bales at 13⅞c., 200 bales at 13 15-16c.; July, 100 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 14 1-16c.; August, 100 bales at 14⅛c., 400 bales at 14⅛c. Exchanges—3-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales April for 200 bales July; ⅛c. paid to exchange 400 bales April for 400 bales March; even terms, 400 bales March for 400 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's future sales, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were: March, 14.19c.; April, 13.98c.; May, 13 15-16c.; July, 14⅛c. The receipts at this port, today, were 3,419 bales, including 1,204 bales from Charleston, 756 bales from Savannah, 652 bales from Norfolk, 797 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Good Middling	16⅛	16½	16⅝	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,463
Receipts last week	26,090
Receipts the preceding week	24,974
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	825,125
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	489,772
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	480,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	132,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy, with, however, no pressure on the part of holders to place stock, particularly of desirable lines of shipping Extras, at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 55@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 85@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	
Sour Flour	$4 85@$5 85
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	6 55@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping brands	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been in limited request at yielding prices; sales reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $6 05@$7 15 for poor to good, and $7 15@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been rather dull at $4 35@$6 40 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 18 for Yellow and White Western, $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 430 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 05@$7 15
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 15@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 40
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet, owing partly to the firmness of holders, who have been unwilling to make concessions from asking rates on the more desirable samples, particularly of new crop Spring. The export call has been light, and there has been but little disposition manifested by buyers for home purposes to make purchases. The offerings have been very moderate. The main demand today was for new crop Spring, for shipment, on the basis of $1 58 for strictly prime No. 1, in store, and $1 58 for the best samples of No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat. Some inferior lots of new Chicago Spring, called No. 2, were placed at $1 55, in store, ₱ bushel. This price, however, was refused for straight boat-loads of New Crop No. 2 Spring, in store. In Old Spring there was only a jobbing business reported, including part of a load at $1 50, delivered. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was in some request, mostly for export, at $1 65@$1 72, chiefly at $1 69 for fair New Amber, in store and afloat. White Wheat was very dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including very inferior to prime White Western at $1 72½@$1 90; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 72, chiefly at $1 69, for New Amber, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 58, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 55@$1 58, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 50; White Genesee at $1 80@$2; Red and Amber State at $1 65@$1 72; White Southern nominally at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices, but closed dull at about yesterday's final rate. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 81c.@84c. for ordinary to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 83c. for prime samples; 82¼c.@83¾c., for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@91c. for White do.; 78c.@81c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and somewhat nominal within the range of from $1 05@$1 15 for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at 87c.@$1 22½ for poor ordinary to very choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State; 72c.@75c. for new inferior do.; sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels. Barley-malt rules quiet at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 2,400 bushels. Oats have been in good demand at a shade stronger prices, with sales reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 68c.@71¾c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 67c. in store, and 68¾c.@69c. afloat, for Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for State; 69¾c. for White Ohio, in store, and 66c. for old Western, afloat, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 4,856 bbls. Flour and 24,321 bushels Wheat for London.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,700 bales have been sold at 4c.@4¼c., currency, and 3¼c., gold, ₱ ℔. Market unchanged.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand and held with confidence at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues salable and steady at from 75c.@$1 35 for Short and Long ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been quiet since our last, with sales reported of only 4,800 Entre Rios, and 1,800 do. Seconds, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in some request and quoted steady, at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 7 bales; exports, 110 bales.

LUMBER—At Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the market has opened some three weeks earlier than usual. The demand has been very good, a decided improvement as compared with last spring's opening. The stock of Michigan Clear, and of same grades of Canada, is light. For hard woods the market has not been so active as for pine. For dry, good lumber advanced quotations are given. The purchase for Southern markets of almost all of the old stock of Michigan lumber has not been without its effect on prices. On the whole the lumber trade has opened with very favorable indications. A falling off in the receipts of lumber is anticipated, the roads breaking up full five weeks ahead of the usual time; manufacturers state that they will be short from one-quarter to one-third of their usual stock."

MOLASSES—A moderate call has been noted, since our last, at depressed and irregular prices for other than better qualities, which have been quoted steady; sales, 423 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at from 40c.@60c. the inside price for common; and 215 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at from 32c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 28c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been strong in price, though without activity, on the basis of $2 70 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s.; sales, 250 bbls.; also 100 bbls. Extra Pale at $7; receipts, 36 bbls.; exports, 932 bbls. Tar has been held with more confidence at from $2 50 for Newbern to $2 70@$2 75 for Wilmington, but it has been quiet; 37 bbls. Newbern were sold at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quite active and decidedly stronger, with sales reported of 560 bbls. at 51c.@51½c. for merchantable, closing with 52c.@52½c. as the current quotations. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@53c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 65@$8 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 50@$2 75. Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted about steady on the basis of 13¼c. ₱ gallon, at which price equal to 1,000 bbls. were placed, in lots. Shipping Crude has been quite dull here at about 17¾c.@18c., and at Philadelphia at 17¼c.@17½c., ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 280 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a restricted business on the basis of $4@$4 05 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been in less demand at a shade lower prices, on rather freer offerings. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, March delivery, on private terms—the prevalent quotation having been 23¾c.; 3,500 bbls. do., June, and 1,500 bbls. do., July, at 25c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for March delivery, at 23¼c.@23½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., April, at 23¾c.; 500 bbls. do., May, at 24½c., an extreme rate; and, rumored, 7,500 bbls. do., May to July delivery, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 3,030 bbls. The export clearances thence have been 165,192 gallons for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in limited request at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive on the basis of 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, lower, and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bbls. at $21 25@$21 50 for New City and Western Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $19 25@$19 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 25 seller April, and $21 50 seller May; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and depressed within the range of 8¾c.@10c. for City. Cut-meats have been in some demand and quoted steady; sales have been reported of 200 pkgs. at 11c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been inactive at about 10¾c.@10¾c. for Long Clear; 11c. for Short Clear; 10¾c.@10¾c. for Short Rib, and 10c.@10¼c. for Cumberland. Lard has been less sought after, and has been quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery at 11¾c.@12¾c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@12½c. for New Western Steam, 12c. for City, and 11¾c. for No. 1, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller May, on private terms. Beef continues quiet, but steady, with sales reported of 185 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, since our last, 150 tcs. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $29@$31 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter has been quiet and weak in price, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,537 pkgs. Cheese continues in slack demand at from 5c.@16c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 650 bxs. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD (who removed their business place to No. 67 Warren-street) notice the week's movements in Butter and Cheese, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 6,063 pkgs. The weather has been colder, which has aided in causing a better demand for the remaining portion of the old crop of Butter now on this market, which now bids fair to work out clean before a full supply of new crop is brought forward. New Butter is now coming forward in small parcels, and sells at 38c.@40c. for good to fine. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	36@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	34@36
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	34@36
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ ℔	40@43
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔	34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ ℔	30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ ℔	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	32@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ ℔	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	16@18
Common and White Western, and State Stock, ₱ ℔	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ ℔	22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ ℔	20@25
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ ℔	17@20

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 6,156 boxes. The market has ruled extremely dull and heavy during the entire week, the demand being limited to light local wants, shippers to Europe being out of market, unless at very material concessions. We note an average decline of 1c. ₱ ℔. since our last, the market closing dull. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔	13½@15
Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔	10 @11½

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 5,000 bags by the *Kingsbridge* were reported, on private terms. Other kinds dull. Values essentially unchanged.

SUGARS—There has been a much livelier movement in Raw since our last, chiefly for refining purposes, at strong and buoyant prices; sales having been reported of 3,167 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8¾c.@11¾c., chiefly on the basis of 9c.@9¾c.@9¾c. for fair to good to prime Refining, and 10¾c. for Centrifugal; also 455 boxes Havana at 9c.@9¾c., and 1,127 hhds. Melado, in two lots, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined continue in good demand at from 10¾c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 170,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., mainly at 9c.; also, 15,000 ℔s. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at rather firmer rates, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at 91½c.@92c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 223 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firm in most instances, though not active. The main call has been for Cotton and Grain room for British ports, and for Petroleum, Tobacco and Naval Stores for the Continent; also for Petroleum for the Mediterranean. The offerings of Provisions have been light. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d., by sail, ₱ bushel; 250 bbls. Pork, by steam, 3s. ₱ bbl.; 14 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 32s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., and, by steamer, 5,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ bushel. For Cork or Falmouth and orders, a British bark, with 2,800 quarters Wheat, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 3,500 quarters Grain, equal to 5s. 6d., ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 30 tons Heavy Goods, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 400 tcs. Lard, at 22s. 6d.; 70 tons Clover-seed, at 22s. 6d., ₱ ton; and 320 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.@26s. 3d. for Virginia, and 30s. for Kentucky, ₱ hhd.; also a North German ship, of 924 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Cronstadt, 120 bales Merchandise at 1c., gold, ₱ ℔. For Rotterdam, a ship, of 969 tons register, now here, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Baltimore, at equal to 35s. ₱ hhd. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, of 254 tons register, with Petroleum, in cases, at about 21c.@22c., gold, ₱ case. For Naples, a brig, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Grecian ports, an Italian bark, of 277 tons register, with a cargo of Petroleum in cases, on the basis of 30c., gold, ₱ case. For Alexandria, an Italian brig, of 407 tons register, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 3,000 cases do. at 27½c., gold, ₱ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

There was no trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon, likewise no sales in Milch Cows. Veals ranging from common to medium sold from 9c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold freely, but in small lots, from 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. Hogs were slow from 7⅛c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARDS.

McGRAW & REID sold 3 Calves, weight 507 ℔s., at 12½c. ₱ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 200 clipped Sheep, weight 16,200 ℔s. at 6¾c. ₱ ℔; 139 Sheep, weight 12,790 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔: 126 Sheep, weight 11,310 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 157 Sheep, weight 14,380 ℔s., at .c. ₱ ℔.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

2 cars of nice quality Ohio Hogs, all for slaughterers' use, sold from 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔., average weight 155 ℔s. ₱ head.; 2 cars on sale of choice bacon Pigs offered from 7¾c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARDS.

Gross arrivals this day: 846 Sheep, 25 Veals.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 29, 1871: 10,138 Hogs, 1,155 Sheep, consigned to J. LERCH.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES SEELEY, FARMER, LATE of Mott Haven, New-York, is requested to communicate at once with Daniel Davis, Post-office Box No. 349, Scranton, Penn., on account of his daughter. S. H.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AS A WOOD-YARD OR FACTORY, now doing a good cash business, at Nos. 331 and 333 East 60th-st.; rent low. Apply at No. 438 East 28th-st., P. H. DUFFY & SON.

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FOR SALE—A SUPERB LANDAU, BUT little used, and in perfect order. Also a park phaeton in good order. Apply at stable, 111 West 18th-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAR. 30, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BIRTH. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry and Miss Helen Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss De Bar and Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Deits and Miss Claxton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARTHA, (German opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Paris is reported as perfectly quiet. On Tuesday the Commune was proclaimed and the red flag was liberally displayed in all parts of the city. The Paris Government has been recognized at Marseilles, but in general it receives but little support from other parts of France. The Versailles Government has issued another circular. It claims to be able to quell the insurrection, but wishes to avoid bloodshed. Versailles is said to have the appearance of a camp, troops arriving continually from all quarters. The Central Committee are having dissensions among themselves, and several members have been arrested by their colleagues. The German troops are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, and will remain there till disorders cease. The Garibaldians refuse to fight except against a foreign enemy....The peace negotiations at Brussels are delayed by the condition of affairs at Paris....The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art, at Kensington, was opened by Queen Victoria in person, yesterday....The life of the Queen of Sweeden is dispaired of....The Arab chief Sidi Mokrani, in Algeria, has declared war against France.

CANADA.

The resolutions to admit British Columbia into the Canadian Confederation were submitted in the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, by Sir G. E. Cartier. The terms include a subsidy of eighty cents per head of a population of sixty thousand, to provide pensions for displaced officials under the new régime; an assimilation of tariffs, and a Canadian Pacific Railway, toward which British Columbia shall contribute a land grant of fifty millions of acres, Canada furnishing $100,000 annually, the interest at five per cent. on $2,000,000. Canada is also prepared to grant $1,500,000 annually to aid the company undertaking the construction, by way of interest on a capital of $25,000,000. The estimated cost of the road is $100,000,000. Sir George E. Cartier urged the necessity of the Pacific sea-board to Canada if she were ever to become a great Power on the continent.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the morning hour was taken up with a discussion on the order of business, with no result. The debate on Sumner's San Domingo resolutions was then resumed. Mr. Schurz concluded his speech, and a reply was made by Mr. Harlan, who concluded by moving to lay the resolutions on the table. Mr. Sumner made a persistent attempt to close the debate, but the motion to lay on the table not being debatable, and Mr. Harlan insisting upon the question, a vote was taken, resulting in yeas 39, nays 16. Just before adjournment the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report measures for the suppression of southern disorders, was taken up.

In the House the day was taken up with debate on the bill reported by Mr. Shellabarger for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. Messrs. Morgan, of Ohio, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee, spoke against it, and Messrs. Hoar, of Massachussetts, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in its favor.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday to go into joint session with the Assembly, April 4, to elect a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bill to repeal the Lake Champlain Bridge act was ordered to a third reading. The bill to regulate the assessment of personal taxation in New-York, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Assembly amendments to the Central Park Management bill were called up for concurrence, by Mr. Tweed, but were laid aside until the Senate could learn something about them. Among the bills introduced, was one to protect the people against unjust and oppressive railroad management and to create a board of estimate and control. At the evening session a large number of bills were reported. Mr. Tweed introduced a bill authorizing the Department of Public Works to furnish gas to citizens of New-York. In the Assembly, the bill requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest fifty per cent. of the premiums received from policy-holders in this State in bonds and mortgages on property in the State was reported; also a bill to prevent brokers assuming the title of bankers. The Governor returned the bill to incorporate the New-York Musical Instrument Loan and Savings Association, with the objection that the desired object might be obtained under the general law. At the evening session a protracted debate arose on the bill authorizing the payment of $50,000 to the inventor of the best mode of applying steam or any other motive power than animal power in propelling vessels on the canals. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The Governor vetoed the bill to incorporate the Claremont Library Association of New-York, and it was recommitted for amendment.

GENERAL.

The State Canal Board have ordered that the tolls of last year on the canals be collected this season.

There was a heavy frost, with ice, in Richmond, Va., yesterday morning, extending up to the Potomac River. It is feared that the fruit crop is destroyed.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday appointed twelve delegates to attend the Commercial Convention in New-York, to consider the future management of the canals, and the reduction of the toll-sheet.

On Sunday, while Orin Sears, the second mate, and Henry Thompson, Wm. H. Pearson, and John Rosengarest, seamen, of the schooner *Pioneer*, from Washington for New-York, were endeavoring to get the vessel afloat, having grounded, they were drowned.

The bill to pay members of the Legislature $750 for the session passed a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday.

A tavern in Bedford, fourteen miles from Detroit, kept by a German named Schultz, was burned on Tuesday morning. Schultz and his wife perished in the flames, while their three children escaped.

The town of Truckee, Cal., was reported to be in flames, yesterday, and several women and children killed by falling buildings. It was believed the town would be destroyed.

The Erie Freight Equalizing bill was passed by the New-Jersey Senate, yesterday, but an attempt to "smuggle" it through the House was detected, and it lies over. It is believed that it will pass today. The Jersey City charter was passed over the Governor's veto in the House.

Some Neglected Questions.

In the ordinary course of nature, the public will have had a surfeit of San Domingo before long, and Senators Sumner and Schurz are doing their best to hasten that happy day. Of course, these Senators would very soon find another anvil on which to "hammer away" at the President if San Domingo failed them; but anything would be welcome for a change. How many people in the country had the patience to read Mr. Sumner's enormous "oration" straight through? Life is too short for such feats. Everything now done by Mr. Sumner is on a prodigious scale. His recent productions are like that famous life of Burleigh, concerning which Lord Macaulay said: "Compared with the labor of reading through this work, all other labor, the labor of thieves on the tread-mill, of children in factories, of negroes in sugar-plantations, is an agreeable recreation." And again the critic remarked: "On every subject which the professor discusses he produces three times as many pages as another man, and one of his pages is as tedious as another man's three." If anybody says that these remarks cannot fairly be applied to Mr. Sumner's style, let that person read the Senator's great "effort" on San Domingo, without skipping, and then give us his revised opinion.

We believe that the generality of people are sick and tired of these endless "efforts" on the San Domingo question, and would not be sorry to hear that the island had been swallowed up by an earthquake, so that it ceased to be an obstruction to all other public business. President Grant has taken the pains to make himself acquainted with the true facts about San Domingo, and he has formed an honest opinion that the acquisition of the island would be a great advantage to the United States. The opposition which he has encountered in this idea has doubtless strengthened his determination to carry it out, for tenacity of purpose has always been one of Gen. Grant's best qualities. Still, it is not a quality which can invariably be depended on in the field of statesmanship, and since Mr. Sumner and his friends are making all this to-do about San Domingo—and let us never forget that the same Senator Sumner produced another tremendous "effort" in *favor* of purchasing Alaska, a barren ice-field compared with San Domingo—since, we say, Sumner and his friends are representing the President's desire to buy San Domingo as a crime worthy of impeachment, it would be a good stroke of policy to cut the ground from beneath their feet, and throw over the San Domingo project, at least until the people have had time to make themselves acquainted with all the facts concerning it.

Let the cry for annexation come from the people. If Senator Sumner's elaborate arguments in favor of purchasing Alaska were worth a straw, they apply to the acquisition of San Domingo with tenfold force. But Mr. Sumner is in opposition. He was in opposition to President Lincoln more than once, but "Father Abraham" was too shrewd for him, and never allowed himself to be caught at a disadvantage. If President Grant will let the San Domingo affair take its course, after the Commissioners have reported, he will consult the interests of the Republican Party, and perhaps break up the curious alliance between Senator Sumner and disappointed office-seekers.

It is surely time now that we heard something about civil service reform, and about a further reduction of taxation; and it is time, also, that our foremost men prepared for that systematic warfare upon political corruption, local and national, which is the great necessity of the day. In that issue we have a cause which would attract to us once more the undivided sympathies of all our old supporters. We want to see a Government conducted in all its departments on strictly honest principles—the aim and object of every department and every official being to guard the public interests. We want to see men appointed to office, not because they possess political influence, but because they are men of proved character and capacity. These aims are quite practicable, and the Republican Party is in a position to accomplish them, if it will only seriously address itself to the work. We ought to fight against political jobbery everywhere—that, in part, is our mission of the future. When shall we have a twenty-column speech from Mr. Sumner on that subject? Senator Schurz has, of course, too many personal grievances to wipe off to pay much attention to the interests of the great body of the people; but unless some of the leading Republicans come out and construct a "programme," the basis of which shall be a crusade against corruption wherever we find it, in our ranks or out of them, we shall very likely find that we are wantonly throwing away public confidence. Compare the qualifications of the Democrats for such a task with those of Republicans. The Democrats are everywhere the same—they would do with the Federal Administration precisely what they have done with New-York. One of their papers the other day asked us to point out even some negative virtues in Gen. Grant. Well, that was a modest request, and one easily complied with. Gen. Grant, we may inform this Tammany questioner, is not an aider and abettor of thieves, as Gov. Hoffman was when he signed the Erie bill. He has not brought, or even tried to bring, representative government into disrepute, as Hoffman has done in this State. What the Tammany crew have done in the City and State, they will do with the national Government whenever they get a chance. Democrats elsewhere may say that they will have nothing to do with Hoffman. Suppose they find that they cannot help themselves? Tammany's money and Tammany's agents will be wanted in the next Presidential canvass, and Tammany makes it a rule to give nothing for nothing. The Sweenyites, and the riff-raff who work for them, the men who have been in jail and the men who ought to be there,—all are boasting lustily now that Tammany will do what it likes whenever a Democratic President is elected. Let us make that a far-distant day. Connecticut can begin to pave the way for a Republican triumph. The Tammany bribers have been sent into the State to try what corruption can effect. This act alone ought to induce the people of Connecticut to teach the Democrats that what is wanted in these days is a higher standard of public life and politics, not the extension of that system of "Government" which we witness here in New-York.

A Lesson to Protestant Politicians.

The habit of deference to Roman Catholic encroachments, has somewhat weakened the spirit of the whole Protestant body. A thorough-trained politician—whether Republican or Democrat—regards a Roman Catholic voter somewhat as in the anti-war days he used to regard the slave-holder. Whoever else is to be offended, his cardinal principle was never to offend that sensitive being—the slave-holder. Northern men might be neglected, or snubbed, or insulted, but no word must ever be spoken which could in the smallest degree injure the feelings of the Southern brother who had the misfortune to hold slaves. The whole community was thus gradually trained to forget its independence and manhood wherever a question of slavery or of Southern and Northern rights arose—and, had it not been for the insufferable arrogance which this subserviency produced in the minds of the Southern leaders, we might at this day have been under their heel, as we were so many years in the last generation.

A similar history is being repeated now by our "Conservative" politicians in regard to our Roman Catholic masters. The voter of this faith is treated by these persons with the most tender solicitude; his feelings are never to be tried even by an "intimation" in public bodies that any other form of belief exists; laws are to be passed peculiarly for him; public moneys are to be devoted to him; he is especially "the child of the State," and the party man who should offend him, might better dig his own political grave at once. Protestants may be snubbed or insulted time and again, and nothing come of it; but your true demagogue would no more think of facing a "Roman Catholic opposition," than he would think of fighting against a hurricane. He grows pale if he hears he is losing Catholic votes. The truth is that the position of the Roman Catholic masses, in our large cities, is pretty much that of the Southern slave-holders in the field of politics. Both were compact bodies of ignorant people, much ruled by feeling and passion, absolutely swayed by demagogues, and holding everywhere the balance of power. As ignorant people, they were, in both cases, much better tools of their leaders than their opponents. In both instances the liberties and prosperity of the country were in danger through their influence on politics. Now, as then also, timid persons say, "These are ignorant people. Let them have their way. We can correct the evil when it becomes too severe. Let us avoid civil dissensions!"

So stamped is this mode of looking at the subject, in the minds of politicians and their followers, that hardly any Catholic encroachment is at first resisted. The courage has oozed out of our public men in this direction. And it is only when the Press begins to stir up the Protestant masses, that these timid demagogues at length remember that there is an enormous silent force behind their much-enduring Protestant constituents, which has also to be considered,—and they wake up to discover that the Protestant bodies have not utterly lost all firmness and courage, and have still some power left even in this country. The experience of the last Winter in this matter is instructive. The Roman Catholics, emboldened by the marvelous success of their allies, the "Ring," in this City, made an exceedingly audacious attack upon some of the most cherished institutions of the Protestant bodies in New-York. The priesthood itself is said to have been called in to frame a most skillful and subtle Act, designed to utterly destroy the Protestant religious influence over the abandoned and outcast children of the City, who are at present mainly cared for by an institution of the purest humanity, the Children's Aid Society. The object and design of the proposed law was to prevent the emigration of these *enfants trouvès* to the farms in the West—now so successfully conducted by this benevolent association—and to withdraw the children from their lodging-houses and industrial schools; the priestly authors of it apparently preferring that these unfortunate little ones should grow up on our streets as vagrants, thieves, burglars and murderers, rather than run the chance of becoming Protestants in a Western home, or in a New-York lodging-house. The Act, too, in features which are familiar to our readers, was exceedingly insulting and oppressive to the Protestant bodies. Never did bigotry or intolerance more clearly show itself to the world. This law, in effect, passed the Senate of the State by a strictly party vote.

Before, however, it could come up again in the Legislature, a most persistent effort was made by the same parties to break down the Protestant charity we have just mentioned, by impugning its financial and moral management. In the meantime, the mutterings of a storm began to be heard in the rural Press against this audacious effort of the Roman Catholics, which at once alarmed the politicians. They saw that in their zeal to please the masses in the large cities they were arousing another and more formidable power—the Protestant body in all parties. Names, the most honored in the City by the business and moral world, began to appear among the deputations in Albany to defend Protestant charities thus wantonly assailed. Our readers will recall our own unceasing efforts to arouse that most torpid but most powerful sentiment—the Protestant feeling. The Democratic leaders saw their mistake. The law on "Hereditary Religion" never again came to the light. Mr. Mike Norton withdrew in the most magnanimous manner all charges against the Children's Aid Society; Mr. Tweed defended its appropriation with ardor, and the Senate passed it with enthusiasm. The "Church Property law" went to some unknown limbo; and the Catholic politicians have since preserved a remarkable quiet in the Legislature. So much for the effects of a little proper determination on the part of our Protestant bodies. Let them draw a lesson from it for the future.

The Last Days of Erie.

It is curious to note how carefully all the advocates of Erie avoid replying to the main and damning charges against its management. Certain allegations have been made again and again which, remaining as they have hitherto done, entirely disproved, are sufficient to convict the leading directors of the corporation of startling and systematic fraud. Yet in the Legislature and in the Courts the paid apologists for Fisk, Gould, and Lane constantly shirk the great issues of moral and corporate responsibility, and take refuge behind technical and minor exceptions to the argument of their assailants. As we pointed out yesterday, a more convincing evidence of a thoroughly bad case could not have been given than in the lame and impotent document, called the majority report, against the repeal of the Erie Directors' Classification act. The Railroad Committee of the Legislature had before it a mass of uncontradicted evidence, tending to show that the provisions of a certain bill had afforded an opportunity for abuses of corporate power so gross as to have become a scandal to the State, and a permanent obstacle to the introduction of foreign capital into the productive enterprises of the country. It was distinctly shown that the managers of Erie had perpetuated their power by enormous issues of convertible bonds, the proceeds of which, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, remained entirely unaccounted for. It was further shown, beyond any possibility of dispute, that the value of the Company's stock had, under the present direction, fallen from eighty dollars a share to twenty dollars; that for three years no dividends had been paid, and that there was good reason to believe that the property of the stockholders had been recklessly squandered in enterprises of a character entirely different from its original destination. Moreover, the Committee had before them the complaints of foreign stockholders that they, although possessing an absolute majority of the shares of the Company, were, by various arbitrary and corrupt methods, entirely deprived of representation in the Board of Directors. On these, and many other well-sustained accusations of a character equally explicit, the six Democratic Assemblymen who sign the majority report, merely evade passing any judgment save this, that the remedy is to be found in the Courts.

How exquisitely ironical is this piece of advice any one at all conversant with the history of Erie will at once appreciate. In his scathing arraignment of Erie yesterday, Mr. Evarts remarked: "They triumphed over the Executive, they triumphed over the Legislature, and triumphed over the Judiciary." The majority of the Legislative Committee fully proved the justice of their share of the indictment by refusing to take cognizance of wrongs that had existed under the protection of the Courts, and which having been originally caused by the act of the law-making power of the State, had the best of all claims to seek a remedy in the same quarter. It was the most inconsequential of arguments to devote great pains to show that similar legislation had been effected elsewhere, and had not been notoriously abused. If the abuses in this case had really been effected, and no attempt was made to deny that they had, then that constituted a more than sufficient reason for reconsidering the entire subject, and terminating a great and crying wrong which exists under legislative as well as legal sanction. Argument is simply wasted, however, upon a set of men who could so clearly betray their previously-formed determination to misjudge the whole case. We must go back to the impromptu decisions of Constable Dogberry for anything so wonderfully far-fetched as the statement that because these capitalists have intrusted their case to a committee in London, they may therefore be supposed to have waived the exercise of their own judgment, and to have created interests which "cannot be supposed to harmonize so much with the necessity for accommodation to the business wants of our own citizens, as with schemes for affecting the price on the London Stock Exchange, or their interests in other conflicting railroad companies." The verbose obscurity of the statement is only equaled by its utter inaptness and irrelevancy.

In the face of a defense so flimsy and so glaringly open to the charge of having been made and paid for to order, how crushing is the array of facts recapitulated over the signatures of Messrs. Weed, Littlejohn and Baker, and emphasized in the splendid forensic assault of Mr. Evarts yesterday. As the latter gentleman eloquently showed, the struggle represents principles wider than the frauds of Erie, and higher than the special interests of its assailants. It is but a part of the race that is being "run between the vile, the injurious, the violent, and the fraudulent in every community, against the courage, truth, and justice of the good," while its ultimate attempt is really "to see whether it could not finally put its neck on just government." In the case, as placed before Judge Blatchford yesterday, every step in the completion of a complicated system of fraud is clearly traced. The proceedings before the passage of the Classification act find their explanation in the measures that followed it. The analysis of the Board of Directors shows that five salaried servants of the leading spirits of the Board, with a merely nominal interest as stockholders, constitute, along with Gould, Lane, Fisk, and Tweed, and H. N. Smith, (the business partner of Gould,) ten out of the seventeen directors—while the remainder have surrendered any good influence they might have exercised by signing a pledge to support Gould's policy or resign. The tortuous financial dealings of the management have been traced as far as they can be from existing sources of information, and the traffic in proxies and illegal issues of shares by which the corrupt clique have kept themselves in power, are brought prominently forward; and still Erie puts forward no defense save a pettifogging one, and fights with merely technical weapons the assailants who have the moral sense of the community fully aroused on their side.

The Penalty of Fame.

It is one of the penalties of fame that it entails the necessity of unremitting exertion and anxiety to sustain it. So our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Varley, has found out to his cost. Before he was made illustrious he was happy. In the remote and peaceful security of his Chatham-street cellar, life sped pleasantly in a cheerful round of dog-fights, and robberies of such unresisting drunkards as fortune placed under his skillful hands. But in an evil hour there came to this abode of humble contentment a perverse inebriate, who objected to be pillaged even by the gentle spoiler. He lifted up his voice in lamentation, and sounded the name of "Reddy" to the world. Metaphorically speaking, he dragged the modest and retiring Mr. Varley into the light of day, and the unwelcome notoriety of a Police Court. He gave him reputation, but he robbed him of rest. Thenceforward Mr. Varley took upon him all the weighty responsibilities of station. He was tormented unceasingly by the goadings of ambition; having once tasted the bitter sweetness of fame, it became necessary to his daily existence. To keep himself before the public, to justify their expectations, became the aim of his exemplary life. And this, as our readers know, has involved considerable trouble and no little amount of personal risk. Pugilistic envy has made Mr. Varley the shining mark of its injurious decanters, and he has once or twice been compelled to do violence to his amiable disposition by turning and rending his persecutors. What is worse, the ungrateful public, for whose approbations his labors and his sacrifices have been made, has maligned him and forced him into exile.

Happily, however, this expatriation has not been long. New-York, we knew, could not tamely brook the loss of so valuable a citizen, and we have no doubt that it was at Mr. Tweed's personal solicitation that his excellent coadjutor has consented to forego his wrongs and to return to us. But we regret to find that he comes back with the same restless longing for glory still agitating his noble breast. He has found partial solace in pummeling a car conductor, who flouted his dignity, and had the additional temerity to call him a "snoozer." Him our hero swiftly and artistically chastised for his insolence, and once more the trumpet of fame has sounded his greatness.

But this constant strain on his energies must be rather wearing, and we incline to the opinion that Mr. Varley has done enough for his country and his reputation. He ought to be allowed to retire upon his laurels, and we doubt the kindness of the Judge who released him upon nominal bail, furnished by his accommodating, but perhaps a trifle irresponsible friend, Mr. Draper, otherwise known as the Badger, and rejoicing in the proud pre-eminence of king of the panel thieves. We should have preferred to see Mr. Varley sent to some quiet country place, such as Sing Sing, where he might renew in congenial company the sweet associations of his earlier days, and find escape from the exhausting demands of ambition. We should miss him greatly, no doubt, particularly at elections, but we trust we should know how to bear the loss with fortitude. Mr. Varley's health is too precious to be wasted in this unceasing strife. He is evidently meant for better things, and a brief term at Sing Sing would improve him wonderfully. Let him have a little fresh air. He would come back to us refreshed in body and mind, and prepared to play a worthy part in that noble empire of rascality and corruption which our estimable Boss is rearing around us. Who knows but he might be even destined to succeed that peerless man when at last he is gathered to his fathers. By education, energy and habits, Boss Varley is eminently fitted to inherit the power and the virtues of Boss Tweed. It becomes us, then, to take care of this possible Boss, and we hope to see him put out of harm's way at once and in the way we have suggested.

A Fragment of History.

Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech in the Senate on San Domingo affairs, holds up the conduct of Spain, in her attempt to repossess herself of her ancient colony in 1861, as a bright and shining example. He states that "in the act of reannexation the Dominicans were spontaneous, free, and unanimous—that no Spanish emissaries were in the territory to influence its people; nor was there a Spanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land."

A statement so glaringly inaccurate could only be uttered by one who had never properly looked into the facts of the question. Every one who knows anything of the history of San Domingo for the past ten years, knows that its so-called annexation to Spain was nothing more nor less than a military occupation of its territory by Spain. Indeed, it is notorious that this act of annexation was sprung upon the Dominican people by Santana on the 18th of March, 1861, and the first intimation that even the greater part of the Government officials had of the projected scheme, was in a circular letter addressed to them by "Pedro Santana, Liberator of the Country, General-in-Chief of the Army and President of the Republic," and dated "Santo Domingo, March 2, 1861"—in which, after informing them that annexation to Spain had been agreed upon, he adds: "That this may be carried into effect with all possible order, and that the free expression of the will of the Dominican people may be unfettered, *necessary orders have been given for the timely arrival of land and sea forces to protect their spontaneous declarations.*" Ships of war were on the coast of San Domingo before the act of annexation was proclaimed at the capital; and within two weeks from the date of the proclamation, or before the 1st of April, 1861, three war vessels of the first class appeared off San Domingo City, and several regiments of Spanish troops were landed.

At Samana, when the Spanish flag was hoisted, three thousand troops were landed to protect it. "How unlike old Spain!" exclaims Mr. Sumner, has been the conduct of the United States. How unlike old Spain, indeed! Not a soldier of the United States has been landed upon Dominican soil—nor has such an act been at any time contemplated. When the star-spangled banner was displayed at Samana—under the rights granted us in the lease—two citizens of Samana were hired to look after it, and this *force* used by the United States in San Domingo is the sum total of all the force on which Mr. Sumner rings so many changes. This force of two colored men at Samana, with the prestige of our flag, has brought to the island a condition of peace, industry, and progress such as three-quarters of a century had not before witnessed. It would be idle to pursue the comparison between the results of the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, and what may reasonably be expected from its annexation to the United States. There is a difference between freedom and despotism, between the life-giving vigor of our young Republic, and the benumbing influences of the effete old Monarchy of Spain. As Mr. Sumner has cited the conduct of Spain in her occupation of San Domingo as an exemplary example, it is as well that he should be set right on the facts of the case.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Springfield Republican* has done its part toward breaking up the Erie Ring, and it has a good right to rejoice over the approaching success of its efforts. Mr. Samuel Bowles has fought the "stealers of a railroad" for some time now, and it must be remembered that he was the first man who had the courage to come out and attack Mr. David Dudley Field in his own name. The Bowles-Field correspondence had the effect of calling attention all over the country to the weakness of Mr. Field's position, and prepared the public mind to receive the letters of Gen. Barlow, in which a large body of *facts*, known only to lawyers, was presented. Mr. Bowles helped to create public opinion, and Gen. Barlow very happily used it. Every man who works in such a cause as this helps to win it, and Mr. Bowles may fairly be congratulated on the part he has played in a very memorable series of events.

That the Erie Directors—we mean the dishonest ones, for we fear it is often forgotten that there are honest Directors, although unfortunately their power is slight—have reached a crisis in their fate, we have most satisfactory reasons for believing. They have had to provide for enormous expenses of late; they have had heavy losses; and in other respects affairs are very ominous. It is no secret that Mr. David Dudley Field was much surprised at the ruling of Judge Barnard against him on Monday last. We observe that some contemporaries cast suspicion on Judge Barnard's motives in nonsuiting Erie, but it would be a fairer course to give that Judge credit when he discharges his duties fairly and impartially, as it is clear that he discharged them on that particular occasion. We have earned the right to commend Judge Barnard when he does right, by condemning him more freely than any other paper when he has done wrong. We shall not refuse to do him justice whenever he resolves to perform his duty faithfully. He must see pretty clearly by this time that Mr. David Dudley Field has not done much to raise his reputation.

Our Albany correspondent calls the attention of the public to one fact which ought to interest them—namely, that the legislation already secured this session by the worthy Boss and his courtiers "will add more than twelve millions of dollars to the debt of the City of New-York." Upon receipt of this statement, Mr. Nathaniel Sands will immediately "advise" Mr. Peter Cooper to sign an address to the public, setting forth that the money could not possibly be in better hands than those of the big and little Bosses, and then a petition will be got up and hawked round for signatures requesting the Legislature to vote the Ring twelve millions more. With this money, perhaps, the excellent Mr. Sands will be able to gag the Press of the whole State—who knows? Has he not registered a vow of vengeance, this dreadful Sands, and sworn that he will rend the universe asunder rather than be disappointed?

The only noteworthy indications regarding the state of affairs in France are the evident desire on both sides to avoid bloodshed, the growing divisions in the Communal Council, and the adoption by the Paris Government of the old revolutionary calendar. M. Thiers has justified his temporizing policy on the ground of humanity, and has declared the Government to be able to meet and crush the revolution. On the other side, Gen. Chanzy and the sons of Garibaldi have refused to fight save against the foreign enemy, and the fire-eating Flourens has, for some similar reason, resigned his military functions. That the National Guards are determined to make the most of their opportunity, may be conjectured from the fact that they have extorted another franc a day from their leaders, and are now happy in the possession of fifty cents per diem, with rations. Paris may therefore be admitted to have, at this moment, a larger number of loafers in its pay than even New-York, and the trade of the drinking-shops has probably assumed dimensions nearly equal to ours. The Communal Council have not set up the Goddess of Liberty yet, but they have called today the "9th Germinal," instead of the 30th March, and have begun the quarrel among themselves, in strict accordance with the precedents of the days of Danton and Robespierre.

The official report of the City Sanitary Inspector shows that the estimate of last week's small-pox cases fell short of the real number. Instead of eighty-six new cases for the week ending last Saturday, there have been ninety-one that have come to the knowledge of the Inspectors of the Board of Health. Thus, during the four weeks beginning on Feb. 25, and ending March 25, we have a total of 264 cases reported. The record begins with forty-one new cases, and ends with ninety-one. Dr. Morris has ceased to prophesy smooth things with reference to the silent and insidious advance of this terrible malady. He has ceased even to attribute the steady increase in the statistics to the increased vigilance of the servants of the Board. He now takes his stand upon the achievements of his officers in house-to-house and school-room vaccination. It is needless to remark that had similar measures been taken six weeks ago, the area of the disease might have been greatly contracted. But then the Board of Health was too busily engaged in discussing the question of manure-heaps, and a number of its members were too desirous of retaining those hot-beds of pestilence, to admit of attending to a merely subordinate detail of public safety.

A man has been recently seen darting into the various City Departments, and buttonholing the clerks and officials, seeking for their influence to aid him in securing a contract to put in "one pane of glass" in the new Court-house. He insists that he is very poor, and will soon die of consumption, but that if he can only secure a contract to furnish *one pane of glass* for the new Court-house, "on the usual terms," he will be able to realize money enough to leave his wife and children in comfortable circumstances when he is taken away, and thus be able to die happy. Some people say he is insane, but those familiar with the way things are done think that there is considerable method in his madness.

Why should the *Metropolitan Record* keep asserting that New-York is cheaply and well-governed? There is probably not a single reader of its columns that cares a straw whether it is so or not. The only people who see that paper are vitally interested in keeping up the stupendous swindle known as our City Government, and it can only be because they are beginning to have serious apprehensions as to the consequences of the growing public indignation against them and their schemes for perpetuating their power, that their organ consoles them with sundry empty platitudes about the exceeding excellence of things as they are. Neither the source nor the nature of the statements put forward entitle them to much attention. As to the rate of taxation in this City, we need only turn to the late report of Mr. Welles and his fellow-Commissioners to prove how willfully the *Record* misstates the true facts of the case. With the single exception of Boston, for which there exists many obvious reasons, New-York has a higher rate of taxation than any large city in this Union. In Philadelphia the rate *per capita* is $18 73, in Cincinnati $19, in Brooklyn $19 62, in Chicago $21 65, while in New-York, with a population much larger than either, and where, therefore, a proportionally smaller average ought to be found, it reaches $29 54 per head. As to the brazen statement that "there is not in the whole country a city whose tax-payers get so much for their money as in New-York," it is too gross an outrage upon facts to merit serious attention.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Rhode Island has issued the usual election address to the members of the party. The Republican Party, the majority in Congress, and the Administration are, of course, arraigned as destroyers of the Constitution, subverters of the rights of States, &c. &c. The existence of lawless organizations at the South, which for political purposes violate every right of person and property, is ignored; but great stress is laid on the violated rights of sovereign States. The address, after misdescribing at great length what the Republican Party has done, ends with the usual exhortation to Democrats to be faithful to the principles of their party, and wrest power from the hands of the "usurpers."

"Why do New-Yorkers remove to New-Jersey? Is it not because they are made very uncomfortable in New-York by high taxes, jobs and bad government?" This passage is from the *Evening Post*, a journal which for weeks past has been trying to persuade the public that the very charges which it now brings against the City Government are false and slanderous. It seems to have taken a lesson in eating its own words from some of its Democratic friends. "High taxes, jobs and bad government," were three of the counts in the indictment we brought against the local authorities—when the *Post* turned round and declared that each charge was unfounded. Why does it not make up its mind on the subject one way or the other, instead of playing the part of a weathercock?

Personal.

Jushi Keyotaca Kuroda, Japanese Minister to Russia; Senator J. K. Gallup, of New-Orleans; Senator Caldwell, of Kansas; Gen. A. A. Meylert, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Hon. G. W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Ex-United States Minister to Japan, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, of Ohio; Dr. T. J. Smith, of New-Jersey; Hon. Asa Packer, and Hon. B. F. Folger, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Dr. D. McMartin, of the United States Army, and S. D. Jones, of San Francisco, are at the Sturtevant House.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"JEZEBEL" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

On Tuesday night Mr. BOUCICAULT's last highly-spiced dish of theatrical adaptation was served up in fine style at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. "Jezebel" is absurdly styled, on the bill, "an original and significant dramatic comedy." Both adjectives are objectionable. "Jezebel" is neither original, nor in any exceptional sense is it "significant." Moreover, it is not a "comedy," but a lurid, feverish melodrama. Murder and bigamy are the mainsprings of its interest, and the chief characters are criminals. The sinister proceedings that embellish the action are set off by hurried music in the true old-fashioned style. Tropical dresses and Alpine scenery, swift transitions from Brazil to Bordeaux, from the saloons of fashion to the cabins of semi-barbarism, a jumbling of the pine and the palm, of bananas and poison, are among the heterogeneous sources whence Mr. BOUCICAULT has culled the materials for his play. We may say at once of "Jezebel" that while leaving on the mind an impression of extreme trashiness, it was very well received, on Tuesday, by the audience, and that there were not wanting the usual signs of assured success.

It is almost a commonplace in criticism, however, that instant success is no more the measure of merit than it is of enduring fame. The cleverness that hits the ephemeral taste of the moment, and the literary conscience that is willing to sacrifice all things to please that taste, are seldom associated with capacity to attain the highest order of excellence. SHAKESPEARE, truly, found swift appreciation as a dramatist, if not as a poet; and as truly he was "not for a day, but for all time." But SHAKESPEARE's case is highly exceptional, and, after all, his fame in the grandest sense has of course been posthumous. In general, the noblest efforts of dramatic writing retain permanent repute; and this with very little regard to their form, dependent as that may be on the caprice or fashion of their time. Thus, ÆSCHYLUS is said to have first superadded dialogue to the ancient choral antiphonies sung at the festival of Bacchus; and, eccentric innovation as this was, springing, we may suppose, from the popular craving for novelty, the genius of the inventor was great enough to make his work immortal. SOPHOCLES and EURIPIDES innovated again; and, in their ways, with like results. It is not, consequently, because Mr. DION BOUCICAULT has been, after his own fashion, an innovator, that we are to deny him the likelihood of literary immortality. It is because so much of his work is substantially second-hand, flimsy and poor. Second-hand in an adroit way, we admit, since his mosaics are often deftly put together; yet close inspection in such cases always betrays not only the lack of originality, but the lack of heart, of true artistic feeling, in the whole production. Hold it up to the light and you see that it is very sorry stuff, and that it is not seldom that least estimable of manufactures, the imitation of an imitation. For what is best in his plays Mr. BOUCICAULT is indebted to others; it is only when we come to what is worst in them that it is possible to accord him credit for originality.

In spite of these strictures we cannot deny that "Jezebel" produced on its first night here what is called a "sensation." Not a *furore*, truly, but still a sensation. For this it was largely indebted to some very good acting. Miss CLARA MORRIS as *Mme. d'Artigues*—the "Jezebel" of the drama—made a genuine impression. To unusual ease and grace of action, a mixture of suppleness and languor in admirable harmony with the tropical nature to be depicted, Miss MORRIS adds an intensity and a variety of physiognomical expression rarely seen. We can hardly recall an instance when the voluptuousness and implacable passion, the indolence and snaky concentration pertaining to the mixed Southern blood—the blood that is "all meridian"—have found such striking dramatic illustration. Miss MORRIS gives promise of becoming a remarkably fine actress. She already is an unusually good one, although not without some mannerisms, and in need of training; and we are glad to find the hopes excited by her clever performance of *Anne Silvester* in "Man and Wife"—and which were somewhat dashed by her comparative failure in "Saratoga," when struggling with a bad and unsuitable part—are more than fulfilled by her acting in "Jezebel." Mr. HARKINS plays *George*—"who loved one woman and wedded another"—with manliness and pathos, and Mr. PARKES in *Alfred Ravel*, who, according to the bill, "stood between both" *M. d'Artigues'* wives, (whatever that may mean,) does his best otherwise. Mr. DAVIDGE is excellent in the bluff old sailor, *Capt. Breitman*, and Mr. LEWIS is very funny in *Oristol*. The "make-up" of Mr. DE VERE, and his steady correctness in several trying scenes, both deserve praise. In *Margaret Breitman* Miss LINDA DIETZ plays with sweetness and feeling. The part affords the first opportunity that has yet fallen to this clever young lady to talk sentiment, and she acquits herself unexpectedly well in it. The purity and simplicity of *Margaret* contrast with the sophistication and unscrupulous wickedness of *Pauline* in a manner creditable to both ladies engaged. Altogether the players have exerted themselves for Mr. BOUCICAULT's unwholesome and nightmare-ish drama quite as much as it deserves.

Mr. DALY has done no less. His care and pains are apparent in each detail. The scenes have been devised and constructed with elaboration, the costumes are singularly characteristic, and there is an air about "Jezebel," from beginning to end, indicative of considerable artistic feeling and solicitude. It is not often that we see even a bad play so superbly mounted.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

The intelligence that Miss LAURA KEENE will on Easter Monday begin a dramatic season at the Fourteenth-street Theatre calls for publication and notice. Miss KEENE succeeded in attracting and pleasing large audiences at Lina Edwin's, during a series of representations extending over six weeks, and this recent achievement, added to recollections of her time-tried talent as a manager of local entertainments, inspires confidence in the good results of the new venture. The opening nights of the season are likely to be of especial interest. Miss KEENE has secured the services of Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK, the distinguished English tragedian, who has awaited here for some months an opportunity to appeal to the judgment of American play-goers. The piece to be first acted is "Nobody's Child," a powerful drama by WATTS PHILLIPS. We should prefer to greet Mr. CRESWICK in what are technically termed "legitimate" rôles, upon which his reputation in England rests, but the *critiques* of which his acting has been made the subject show that he also plays with great effect in modern works of the realistic order, while enjoying, as we have said, extensive admiration as a tragedian. The artist's latest engagement was filled in Liverpool in May last. His final appearances there elicited from the Liverpool *Journal*, in relation to the piece he has now selected as a means of introduction, the remarks following: "It was often a curious sight to see how aptly the cultivation of years in the highest walks of art was employed to impart poetry and dignity to plays which, commonly played, would have been contemptible. 'Nobody's Child,' is hardly one of these. Nevertheless, it owes its position in the estimation of sound play-goers mainly to the excellence of Mr. CRESWICK's impersonation of its hero. A voice full of tenderness, an accentuation full of significance, and an aspect always dignified, give to the character an interest and an elevation which we are persuaded could hardly belong to it in other hands."

MR. WOOLLETT'S RECITALS.

Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT, at the request of many persons, will give an afternoon entertainment at Association Hall today. He will recite "Enoch Arden," and will sketch *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, the leading character in MACKLIN's "Man of the World."

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship *St. Laurent*, which sailed for France yesterday, was M. HITTEMANS and M. VARLEY, of the opera bouffe troupe brought here in September last. With these two artists, several less noted members of the company departed by the same vessel.

THE TIMES AND THE RING.

We make a few extracts upon some letters and comments upon the statements we have made with regard to the new plot of the Tammany Ring. We can only heartily thank our contemporaries for the way in which they refer to us. We have exposed a conspiracy which the authors of it believed would be successful, and there would now be no possibility of misunderstanding their true position if they attempted to carry it out:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I rejoice to see you firm. I am persuaded your patriotic readers will thank you for the stand you have taken against the faction that have usurped the government of the City. They deserve all the exposure you have made, and much more. Were they anything like honest patriots, the public might have some prospect of purification, so sadly needed—but what can be expected from such depredators? In short, *vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.*

A CLERGYMAN.

From the Springfield Republican, March 29.

The bold vigor and unyielding persistence of the TIMES in exposing and denouncing the various local, municipal and railroad corruptions, are the distinguishing recent features of New-York journalism. The TIMES has certinly made a new character for itself by the ability, industry and fearlessness with which it has ferreted out and followed up the vicious combinations of money and brains, and depravity that hold control of the City and State governments, and all their ramifications. There has been nothing more creditable to American journalism in all its history. Surely, the TIMES never did anything which inspired more faith in its purposes or gave a more permanent credit to its character. It has dared to do that most difficult and even that most dangerous thing in the exposure of wrong—to go back of the nominal instruments of the wrong-doing, and bring to light and to public condemnation the men of wealth and social position, whose influence, directly or indirectly, maintains it. It is not necessary to our praise that all the details of its crusade shall have been wise or tasteful; it is enough that it has evidently waged it as honestly as it certainly has ably and effectively, and that it has been directed against the most dangerous elements and instrumentalities of our American politics and our American society. We the more readily and heartily applaud its conduct because we well know how much of truth there is in what BURKE says, "that services of this sort create no attachments. The individual good felt in a public benefit is comparatively so small, while a present personal detriment is so heavy where it falls, and so constant in its operation, that the cold commendation of a public advantage never was and never will be a match for the quick sensibility of a private loss."

From the same Paper.

Some of the Tammany Ring papers in New-York are reporting that the TIMES has been, or is about to be, bought up in the same interest, either directly by TWEED, SWEENY & CO., or indirectly by PETER COOPER, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and CYRUS W. FIELD. But the TIMES pronounces the story entirely unfounded, and pledges its proprietors to maintain its independence, and fight out the battle that it has bravely begun against the corrupt rings, their allies and apologists, that are ruling all departments of the Government in New-York. The paper and its conductors are, however, the constant object of threats and bribes, in the hope of frightening or seducing them from the path which they have marked out. And just now, the TIMES says, there is a scheme on foot for one of the Ring Judges, by some of that legerdemain of law into violence, which has become so common in New-York, to enjoin it upon some pretense or other, and under a Court order take it out of the hands of its real owners, and so either force it to desert the principles it has espoused, or destory its value as a property. This is one of the tributes which New-York vice is constantly paying to virtue. Almost any form or degree of outrage would hardly surprise us from the hands of the New-York mobocracy and Ring-masters; but we can not believe that any such purpose as they cherish against the liberty and independence of the TIMES will be allowed to succeed.

From the Rochester Evening Express.

The people of New-York City and State are greatly indebted to the NEW-YORK TIMES for its unswerving, thorough and fearless exposure of Tammany legislation and practice. Every number of that paper contains most scathing exposures of the course pursued by the TWEED and SWEENY Ring, showing that there can be no combination of rogues more thoroughly corrupt, unprincipled and extortionate than the men who now dictate the laws which govern the American Metropolis, and largely the Empire State. There are other papers that occasionally fire a heavy broadside into the Ring, but the TIMES has cleaned its decks and sailed right into action, making it too hot for TWEED & CO., who, according to the New-York *Sun*, are trying to buy up the TIMES, giving a round million for it. We hope they won't succeed.

LATER.—A dispatch just received contains a denial, by the proprietor of the TIMES, of any intention to so dispose of the paper.

From the Syracuse Journal.

A rumor has been current in New-York that Tammany had bought the NEW-YORK TIMES. But it was contradicted by GEORGE JONES, the manager and principal owner of that paper, in this morning's issue of the TIMES. There is no doubt that TWEED, SWEENY & CO. would like to get control of that journal, which has dealt them many damaging blows, but they find that the TIMES is not purchaseable on any terms.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

SANDS, the secret agent and spy of Tammany, is trying to buy up a few shares of the TIMES so as to get an excuse to annoy that journal by mandamuses, injunctions and kindred appliances. The effort will probably fail. But this does not change the character of the attempt. The man must do something in return for the $10,000 a year he receives from Tammany. If he could muzzle an influential Press, his salary might be doubled.

Custom-House Affairs—The Cartmen, Importers and the Public Stores.

The importers of this City, as well as the cartmen who are employed to convey packages from the steam-ships and general order stores to the public stores on Greenwich-street, have frequently complained of the lack of facilities at the latter place for the reception of goods, and when the Congressional Committee of Investigation was here, the difficulties were clearly pointed out, and the Committee recommended in their report that another receiving door be made in the public store. Almost every day there are from fifty to one hundred carts, belonging to the contractors for the Custom-house cartage, as well as to merchants and other private individuals, which are kept in line awaiting their turn to discharge their load. If the weather is stormy the goods on these carts are exposed to the rain or snow, and in some cases valuable articles are damaged. The cartmen take all the precautions that are possible but cannot always guard against accidents. Sometimes jewelry and other goods in small packages are exposed to the depredations of thieves. There is no force available to watch them, the cartman may be called from his cart temporarily, and, during his absence, the goods may be stolen. Whenever the existence of such valuable packages is made known to the cartman he takes unusual care and reports the fact at the public store, where the case is taken from the truck and carried into the store, but this exposure of articles is very dangerous, considering the unsafe character of the streets in that vicinity. If a cartman should be unable to deliver his load by reason of the closing of the public store before his turn to discharge came, he has no place wherein to store it. He cannot return the goods to the wharf or the store whence they came, but must proceed to the Battery and leave his goods on the barge-office pier, which is not sheltered, and but imperfectly guarded. All this trouble and danger might be avoided if there were another door at the public store for the reception of goods. The opening of this would involve the construction of another hoistway, which would take away a considerable portion of valuable room in the building. But if the Government would lease the store adjoining the public stores on the south, and therein fit up the offices of the Appraiser and his subordinates, the entire building now leased by the Government could be devoted to the business of examining goods. Some such course becomes the more necessary as the business of the Appraiser increases by reason of excessive importations, and the remedy suggested cannot be too long deferred. If another door was opened, more than double the work could be done, and the reception of goods could be reduced to a complete system, which would work beneficially to all concerned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29.

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

The Senate took up, in the morning hour, Mr. ANTHONY's resolution to amend the order of business, so that any bill on the South, passed by the House of Representatives, may be considered at the present session.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, in denial of Mr. ANTHONY's assertions of yesterday, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legislation of the Senate, particularly the reconstruction measures, had been dictated and prepared by Republican caucuses.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, reiterated his assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bind the conscience or judgment of a member, and defended the caucus system as an indispensable and time-honored expedient for ascertaining the sentiments of members of the same party upon a given subject.

After further discussion the subject went over without action by the expiration of the morning hour, and the San Domingo discussion was resumed.

SAN DOMINGO—SCHURZ CONCLUDES.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, resumed the floor and proceeded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnished no precedent or justification for the belligerent interference of the President to protect Dominica against Hayti. One of the leading objects of the San Domingo expedition seemed to have been to protect BAEZ from his own subjects. In this connection he was reminded of the statement made yesterday by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. HOWE,) that BAEZ, in the matter of annexation, was influenced by purely patriotic and unselfish motives, believing such a step would bring peace to his countrymen. He (Mr. SCHURZ) had read a newspaper abstract of the forthcoming report of the Commission, and he there found an interesting exhibition of the sublime want of selfishness of that pure patriot BAEZ. He there found among other items in the bill to be paid by the United States, $70,000 for property destroyed by the Spaniards, and $600,000 for back salaries. How the heart of that patriot ached to sacrifice its possessor for the welfare of his fellow citizens with the snug sum of $70,000 in his pocket, and $600,000 to be divided among his brothers and relatives, who mainly constituted the Dominican Police force. In regard to the Secretary of the Navy, the Senator from New-Jersey (FRELINGHUYSEN) had asked for the reading, yesterday, of the remarkable dispatch of that official to Admiral LEE, with an air that seemed to say that it completely disposed of the whole subject. In that dispatch the Secretary had the effrontery to put over his own signature the statement that the Executive Department had not chosen to take a part in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic. This was in the face of the instructions issued by the Navy Department, and under which our naval commanders at Dominica had acted in supporting and protecting BAEZ, not only against Hayti, but against his own subjects. It was known that a United States vessel of war conveyed the troops of BAEZ from Agua to San Domingo. The *Tennessee* herself had carried BAEZ and his personal staff from one point to another, that he might take personal command of his troops. What would we have thought if, during the rebellion, an English war vessel had transported rebel troops from Charleston to Mobile? Would not that have been thought an act of war? The United States flag had been carried at the head of the troops of BAEZ when advancing against CABRAL's forces, in order to deceive the latter into the belief that they were fighting against the troops of the United States. He had been informed by a member of the company that went with the United States Commissioners to San Domingo, that on the occasion of a threatened attack by LUPERON upon the Baez faction, rockets were given to them from an United States vessel (the *Congress*) to signal to that ship for relief if the attack was made. The Dominicans were afraid of these things, and set one of them off to see what it would do; and then a boat-load of men, armed with muskets, put off from the *Congress* for the shore. Whether they landed or not he did not know, but the Secretary of the Navy was probably by this time in receipt of the intelligence. The whole letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral LEE was such a jumble of constitutional doctrine, and such a remarkable representation of facts and precedents, that it was properly addressed to a seaman, for the Secretary of the Navy probably considers it well to tell that story to the marines. [Laughter.] The Secretary of the Navy was in great danger of acquiring the reputation of a professed constitutional lawyer among sailors, and of a mighty sailor among constitutional lawyers. [Great laughter.] To further, by force of arms, a pet scheme of the White House, in which neither Congress nor the people of the United States had shown the least interest, the war powers had been usurped; the Constitution invaded in one of its most essential and vital features; the dignity of the country put in jeopardy in the reckless manner he (Mr. SCHURZ) had described. He would say to the Senators who had undertaken the task of defending these things, that they had undertaken an utterly hopeless task, and to all appearances, an impossible one. However deeply the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) might dive into ancient lore, and however frequently the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) might quote CALHOUN's dispatch in the case of Texas, they could not justify what was wrong, nor defend what was indefensible. Gentlemen should give it up, and let the case stand or fall upon its own merits. Others might follow in the footsteps of those who had spoken, and abuse the Senator from Massachusetts more bitterly than had yet been done; but their abuse would not alter a single fact in the case, nor close the eye of a single honest or patriotic man in this country. He (Mr. SCHURZ) disclaimed any ill-feeling against the President, but he had some feeling for the fundamental law. The Administration would not be broken down unless it broke itself down, and it was not for him but the country to say, how far it had gone in that direction. It was time now to dispel that confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and to arrest that usurpation of power which was gradually and with a cat-like step creeping upon the country. Congress had never been called to confront a stronger attempt at personal government. We were reminded of LOUIS XIV, with his riding boots on, and whip in hand, entering the Paris Parliament, and proclaiming "I am the State." Here we saw the President stepping before the people and declaring, "I am the war-making power." Recently he (SCHURZ) had expressed some anxiety lest annexation in the tropics should lead to military usurpation. Was there any one on the floor who would deny it? Senators had spoken of extending the blessings of republican government to San Domingo. He would respectfully suggest to those Senators it was time to see to it that the integrity of republican government be preserved at home. Putting the most charitable construction upon the course of the President, calling it not a crime or a misdemeanor, but an involuntary mistake, still the great duty remained for Congress to vindicate the Constitution of the United States. Had the President grown so great that we must submit, or had Congress grown so small that they did not dare to protest. The Senator from Wisconsin (HOWE) had likened the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) to BRUTUS, but he should have remembered that the dagger of BRUTUS was not leveled at his party, but that the weapen went straight into the heart of Cæsarism, and the Senator would remember that the world had since agreed to call BRUTUS "the noblest Roman of them all." [Suppressed applause in the galleries, the Vice-President rapping to order.] How could Senators who voted to impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, on testimony vague and uncertain, now do less than vote for these resolutions to check GRANT. Referring to various historical instances, in which distinguished military chieftains had proven lamentable failures in civil administration, he said the military exploits of the Duke of WELLINGTON did not save his dwelling at a later day from being pelted with stones by the populace because of his Ministerial policy. Though a great General, WELLINGTON turned out a blundering Minister. Similar instances of military incompetency in civil affairs, and the summary punishment inflicted for such a cause in ancient times were referred to. He appealed to the supporters of the President not to make San Domingo a test of party fealty, for no party could bear the load of such a wrong; the Republican Party could not afford to place itself in the attitude of having committed these acts, but should leave the responsibility for them with the President alone, where it belonged.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he had referred yesterday to the fact that, while negotiations were pending for the annexation of Texas, Mexico had been notified by the United States that no hostile demonstration on her part would be permitted toward Texas. The Senator (SCHURZ) had denied that any threat of war was then uttered against Mexico. He (MORTON) now reiterates that the whole tenor of the dispatches at that time was a plain intimation to Mexico that any demonstration on her part against Texas would be reviewed as an act of war. In support of this construction, he read from the dispatches referred to, and also from confirmatory remarks made by Mr. BENTON in the Senate many years later. He then quoted from Texas history, to the effect, that in reply to a confidential question, Mr. UPSHUR, then Secretary of State, said that so soon as the treaty of annexation was signed, the United States would send a sufficient force to protect Texas from any aggression.

Mr. SCHURZ said the difference between the cases of Texas and San Domingo was that in the former a mere diplomatic threat was addressed to Mexico, a thing destitute of special significance, but in the case of San Domingo a military order was issued.

Mr. MORTON replied that that was a distinction without a difference, because in the case of Texas the United States forces had been promptly ordered to the Texan coast, to there act as the emergency might require.

A further controversy ensued between Messrs. MORTON and SCHURZ as to the analogy between the two cases.

The Vice-President here informed the Senate that he had received a letter from Gen. CABRAL in reference to a statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER.) He had shown the letter to that Senator, but had not laid it before the Senate.

Mr. MORTON—Let us have it read.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine—I don't think it ought to be read here.

Mr. SUMNER—I would be glad to have it read here, and I think the petition presented by me the other day from many exiled Dominicans suffering from the tyranny of BAEZ, should be read.

The Vice-President stated he had declined to lay the letter before the Senate for the same reason he had excluded the memorial of the Senator from Massachusetts, both being from persons not American citizens.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, then addressed the Senate in reply to the speech of Mr. SUMNER. He had carefully read every line of the fifteen columns of that Senator's elaborate speech, and had found that the whole speech, the whole charge, the whole foundation for the grave arraignment of the President, was the single paragraph in the instructions to our naval commanders in the vicinity of Dominica, directing them to preserve the peace during the pendency of the negotiations between Dominica and the United States. Not one belligerent act had been committed—not one gun fired—not one drop of blood shed.

Mr. SUMNER here remarked that, by his reading of the Constitution, the war-making power was conferred exclusively upon Congress. The Senator (HARLAN) must either admit that the President had usurped this power, or else blot out the records of the Navy Department. The fact that no blood had been shed in this unlawful despotism did not lessen the enormity of its guilt.

Mr. HARLAN continued: He said we had always treated with the Indians as independent nations, and had carried on numerous wars against them, yet Congress had never formally declared war against any of those Indian tribes. Then, too, the first battle of the Mexican war was fought before Congress took any notice of a condition of war between Mexico and the United States.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, remarked that the reason was because Mexico began the war.

Mr. HARLAN said he had also heard of the bombardment of the Japanese ports several years ago by the combined naval forces of England, France and the United States, and we had taken our share of the proceeds of that foray. That was certainly an act of war; yet Congress had not declared it. But why had the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. SCHURZ,) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) been silent? As to all this wholesale denunciations to the San Domingo case, what was the solution of it? The Senator from Missouri had shown it. He had compared Gen. GRANT to WELLINGTON, who was a great soldier but a very poor Minister. Therefore these two Senators thought that Gen. GRANT was a good soldier but not fit to be President. They were willing that all honors should be showered upon him as a soldier but none as a civilian. They wanted to break down the hold of the President upon the country. They wanted to defeat his renomination and to secure the Executive choice for one of themselves or one of their friends, because a few Postmasters in Missouri, friends of Senator SCHURZ, had been discharged.

Mr. SCHURZ (interrupting) here stated, with much warmth and emphasis, that this was the first time, to his knowledge, such an imputation of his motives had been attempted. He desired to say the charge was absolutely unfounded. The Senator's (HARLAN's) respect for human nature must be very meagre when he believes that a man holding the honored and responsible position of a Senator of the United States could be influenced in his official course by motives so miserable. [Murmurs of approval in the galleries.]

Mr. HARLAN replied that he had not stated his conclusions upon the premises he was laying down, when interrupted, and that the Senator from Missouri had too hastily jumped to the conclusion that the integrity of his motives was assailed. But why did the Senator deny such a charge in advance of its being made?

Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator pretend that his conclusion was not that which I have stated? If he wants to crawl out of it I will give him the opportunity.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair desires to say to the Senator from Missouri that to impute to a member a desire to crawl out of a statement is not parliamentary.

Mr. SCHURZ was understood to say he cheerfully submitted to the judgment of the Chair.

Mr. HARLAN preferred that the Senator should use the language that best suited his taste. He had not charged that the Senator's judgment was intentionally warped by such considerations, but the point he was about making was that the country had a right to judge of the sincerity of the Senator's course, and determine for themselves how far he was influenced by selfish motives. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts claimed to be friends of Gen. GRANT, but the President might well say, "save me from my friends," for he had been charged by these pretended friends with offenses, in comparison with which the misdemeanor of ANDY JOHNSON were as white as snow. Mr. HARLAN then read from Mr. SUMNER's speech, characterizing President GRANT as the head of the Dominican Kuklux, during which Mr. SUMNER exclaimed approvingly: "That is so!" The Senator (SUMNER) had described the President as worse than the Democratic Kuklux, who assassinate under cover of the night, and to devise some means for its suppression Congress was now staying here for days and weeks; yet the Senator called himself a friend of the Administration. Admitting the Senator's case to be made out, the whole burden of President GRANT's offense was that he would not permit the black Republic of Hayti to cut the throats of the Dominicans during the progress of treaty negotiations with the United States. Was there any crime in this?

Mr. SHERMAN (aside)—Has any one complained of it?

Mr. SUMNER to Mr. SHERMAN—I can answer that.

Mr. HARLAN denied that any one had complained, except, perhaps, CABRAL. Referring to the precedent which had been cited for the President's action, he held that in the case of Texas a solemn promise was given to the Texan Republic that the moment they signed the treaty, and before it was ratified, they should be protected by the United States.

Mr. HARLAN concluded by moving to lay the resolutions of Mr. SUMNER on the table.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope the Senator will allow me an opportunity of being heard in reply.

Several SENATORS—"Question," "Question."

The Vice-President here stated the motion, and then asked the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARLAN) whether he insisted upon it.

Mr. HARLAN—I must insist on the motion. The honorable Senator (Mr. SUMNER) has been heard all the way through my speech. I have not objected to his presenting any question, and I have attempted to answer all he has put.

[Renewed calls for the question by Messrs. CONKLING, EDMUNDS and others, during which Mr. SUMNER strove to get the floor, and continued to address the Chair.]

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator knows.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The motion is not debatable. The Senator from Iowa insists upon it and has resumed his seat. The question must be decided by the Senate.

The question being here put, the Chair declared that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. SUMNER—I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Yes, let us have the yeas and nays by all means.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the Secretary, being directed by the Vice-President to call the roll, promptly called the name of Mr. AMES, who answered in the affirmative.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—Mr. President—

Several SENATORS—Question! Question!

Mr. THURMAN—I ask consent to put one question.

Cries of "No," "No."

Mr. SHERMAN—I object.

The Vice-President here rapped to order with his gavel, but above the noise and confusion Mr. THURMAN's voice was indistinctly heard. He wanted to know if there was a case in the Senate before, where the mover of a resolution was not allowed to close the debate upon it.

Mr. CONKLING objected to Mr. THURMAN's proceeding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The rules prohibit debate on this motion.

Mr. SUMNER—Well, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Senator from Massachusetts is not in order. Objection has been made by several Senators to any debate, and the roll-call has commenced, and the Senator from Mississippi has answered to his name.

Mr. SUMNER (still on his feet)—I did not know that the Senator——

Mr. EDMUNDS—I object to debate of any kind.

Mr. SUMNER (repeating)—I did not know.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Senator from Massachusetts is aware of the rule, and the Chair trusts the Senator will not inflict upon the Chair the painful duty of reminding him of it.

Mr. SUMNER—Not at all. I did not know but that the Senator might withdraw his motion.

Mr. CONKLING—(interrupting)—I object to this.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair asked the Senator from Iowa expressly, whether he would withdraw the motion, and he said he would not. He said this to the Chair in the hearing of the Senator from Massachusetts. The roll-call will be resumed.

The Clerk then proceeded with the roll-call when Mr. HARLAN's motion to lay it on the table was carried—Yeas 39, nays 16. The only Republicans voting no, were Messrs. PATTERSON, ROBERTSON, SCHURZ and SUMNER. The negative vote in detail was as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Patterson, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman—16.

Mr. BAYARD, opposed to laying on the table, was paired with Mr. CARPENTER, on the other side, who was absent.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Caldwell, Carpenter, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanigan, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Scott, Spencer, Tipton, Vickers, Wilson—15.

SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to repress disorders in the South was taken up, and the Senate then at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Select Committee.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, a member of the Committee, commenced his speech by saying that he was no apologist for crime, whether committed in the North or in the South. He trusted that all criminals would be brought to speedy justice, and tried by the proper jurisdiction; for, if criminals be not tried by the proper jurisdiction, then the act of condemnation is itself a crime. He denounced as an atrocious calumny the charge of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, that the Democrats encouraged murder and outrage against Southern Republicans, to help them in the next Presidential election. After further remarks he said: If you would restore peace and tranquillity to the South and the whole country, change your policy toward the South. Instead of the sword, extend the olive branch; instead of vengeance, offer reconciliation. And he pledged himself there would be everywhere peace and happiness to an extent never before known. Proclaim general amnesty, and show that you are not unworthy to be the repository of the liberties of the people.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said that from many States, in every issue of the Press, and in every pulsation of the telegraph, came complaints that a large number of our fellow-citizens are deprived of the rights of citizenship, and that their lives are not secure; that their property does not receive the equal protection of the law; that their homes are not safe; that they are in imminent danger of death, and torture worse than death. If anything could add gravity to these representations, it was the fact that these citizens so outraged, murdered or outlawed, suffer because of their attachment to the country, their loyalty to the flag, or because their opinions on public questions coincided with those of the majority of the American people. He asked the attention of the House to a brief consideration of the relations of the American Constitution to the fundamental civil rights of the citizen.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, and Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, spoke, and at the conclusion of Mr. KELLY's speech, Mr. BECK obtained the floor.

COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Accounts—Messrs. Buffinton, Sawyer, Harris of Mississippi, Archer, Lewis.

On Printing—Messrs. Beatty, Ellis H. Roberts, Price.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

DOWN WITH THE TAXES.

Formation of an Anti-Income Tax Association—Organization and Address to the Public.

At a meeting of this Association, held in pursuance of a call extensively circulated, the following permanent officers were chosen and address ordered to be published:

President—Henry E. Davies.

Vice-Presidents—Jonathan Sturges, John Jacob Astor, Peter Cooper, Edward Matthews, Isaac Sherman, Wm. A. Booth, August Belmont, William Astor, James M. Brown, Stewart Brown, James Brown, Samuel Sloan, Courtlandt Palmer, Wm. Alex. Smith, Seth B. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., James Stokes, Wm. M. Vermilye, Wm. C. Bryant.

Executive Committee—Nathaniel Sands, Benj. B. Sherman, Paul N. Spofford, Wm. H. Guion, Anson Phelps Stokes.

Treasurer—Paul N. Spofford.

Secretary—Miron Winslow.

To the Citizens of New-York: The Anti-Income Tax Association of New-York desires to call the attention of the citizens of New-York to the object for which the Association is organized, the results which it hopes to accomplish, and the means to be employed to accomplish those results. The income tax has, since the time that it was first levied and imposed, produced great discontent. It is a burden felt to be oppressive and unjust, and which all hoped and believed would be removed at as early a period as possible. The period for which this tax was to be levied and imposed was, owing to the prevalence of the feeling that such a burden ought not to be imposed upon the people for any longer time, limited by the act to expire in 1870—the terms of the act being express that the tax on incomes therein imposed should be "levied and collected until and including the year 1870, and no longer." The tax was found to be not only odious to the people, but unprofitable to the Government. Numerous petitions were addressed to Congress advocating its repeal; and when the period during which it was to be collected had expired, urgent remonstrances were made against its renewal. The words of the act were considered as tantamount to a promise that the tax would not be imposed after 1870. Yet Congress, in July, 1870, passed a new act, which, while it modified the provisions of the former law, still left the burden of this unjust and oppressive taxation to weigh heavily upon a large class of citizens. It is well known that the expense of collecting this tax is so great that the profit derived from it to the Government is very small. This was the case when the tax was five per cent., and with the tax reduced to half that amount, as it is by the act of 1870, and the number of persons paying tax being reduced more than one-half by the increased amount allowed for deductions, the profit to the Government is proportionately reduced, the expense of assessing and collecting the tax remaining the same as under the former act. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has himself stated that the expense of assessing and collecting the tax throughout the country is nearly equal to the amount collected, and in some districts it exceeds it. Yet the tax is continued under these disadvantages only that a multitude of Government employes may be kept in office. But the most important objection to the act imposing this tax is that it is unconstitutional. As free citizens we ought not to suffer a tax to be imposed upon us which the Constitution does not authorize. The Constitution is the bulwark of our liberties, the strong foundation of our free Government, and by its provisions alone we should consent to be ruled. The Constitution prescribes two rules governing the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes—the rule of uniformity and the rule of apportionment. Imposts duties and excises alone were to be laid by the former rule. Article 1, section 8, paragraph 1, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"All duties, imposts and excise, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Capitation and other direct taxes, according to article 2, section 9, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, were to be laid according to the rule of apportionment—that is, in proportion to the census in enumeration of inhabitants in the several States. Hon. E. SPENCER MILLER, and Hon. W. M. EVARTS, in the opinion which they rendered at the request of gentlemen interested in this matter, and which was published some time since in our daily papers, say:

"We have considered with great care the questions which you have submitted to us, and give you the results which we have reached. We are of opinion that a tax on the gross income of an individual is embraced by the words 'capitation or other tax' in the Constitution, and should be assessed and collected on the principle of apportionment and not of uniformity, and that the several sections of the Internal Revenue act imposing such tax are therefore unconstitutional."

In the case of HYLTON against The United States, reported in the third of Dallas' Reports, 171, cited by Chancellor KENT, in the second volume of his Commentaries, page 255, the Court held that the Constitution contemplated no taxes as direct taxes, but such as Congress could lay in proportion to the census, and that the direct taxes contemplated by the Constitution were only two—viz., a capitation or poll-tax, and a tax on land. As the income tax is embraced by the words "capitation or other direct tax," it ought to have been levied, if at all, according to the rule of apportionment, as prescribed by the Constitution, which is as follows:

Art. 1, sec. 2, par. 3, "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."

Art. 1, sec. 9, par. 4, "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

But it is plain to every mind that the income tax could not, without working great injustice, be laid according to this rule. Two States, equal in number of inhabitants, might yet differ vastly in the proportion of the respective income of those inhabitants, and thus, the tax being laid on both States equally, the citizens of one State would be bearing a much heavier burden of taxation in proportion to the amount of their income than the citizens of the other State. The income tax, therefore, could not with justice be laid according to the rule of apportionment, and to lay according to the rule of uniformity, as it is now laid, is unconstitutional, because only duties, imposts and excises can be laid according to that rule. Congress has no power to depart from the rule laid down in the Constitution. All its powers are derived from the Constitution, and its legislation is governed by it. Every act which it passes repugnant to the Constitution is null and void, and where the power is not given to lay a tax like this income tax, the act of Congress laying such tax is unconstitutional and void. It is to support the principles here expressed that this Association is organized. The object of the Association is to bring the question before the Courts, so as to test the constitutionality of the act imposing this tax, the power of Congress to lay such a tax, and the authority of the Assessors and Collectors to levy and collect it. The members of the Association purpose to make their returns of gross income as the law requires, but to do so under protest that they do not, by making such return, waive any right to take any proceedings which they shall deem expedient to try the authority of the Assessors to demand the return, or of the Collectors to collect the tax. Forms of this protest have been printed, and may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the Association. Proceedings to enjoin the Assessors and Collectors will be taken in the proper Courts, and eminent counsel will be retained to conduct these proceedings. The result which the Association confidently hope to attain will be to prove the act imposing the tax unconstitutional, and to prevent the tax from being collected. All who are interested to have this result accomplished are invited to join the Association and co-operate in carrying out its objects. They can do so by calling at the office of the Secretary of the Association, No. 27 Chambers-street, and signing the rolls. Some may urge as a reason for not taking any steps in this matter that the tax is now to be imposed only for a short period, but we have no guarantee that the act will not be renewed after the period fixed for its limitation expires. It was just as clearly provided in the previous act that the tax should be levied and imposed until 1870, and no longer; yet in 1870 it was renewed. If the act is proved to be unconstitutional, we escape the payment of the tax for the period that it has now to last, and prevent its renewal. All who are desirous, therefore, to see the tax removed should join the Association. The large numbers uniting in this movement will make the expense to each merely nominal.

MIRON WINSLOW, Secretary,
No. 27 Chambers-street.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

The Jumel Estate—The Scandal about Gen. Washington a Joke.

In the case brought by GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN, in which, claiming to be the son of the late Mme. JUMEL, he sues to recover her estate, Mrs. ANN ELIZA VANDERVOORT, whose testimony has been given at some length, was further examined yesterday.

After giving some family details of little importance, and testifying that she did not precisely know in whose handwriting the entries, or some of them, in her family Bible were, her direct examination was resumed by Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER, and she testified in substance as follows: In the interview between Mme. JUMEL and FREELOVE BALLOU previously testified to, Mme. JUMEL said she wanted GEORGE (the plaintiff) because she wanted to bring him up; she was better able to take care of him than Mrs. BALLOU, and wanted to give him a good education; he was her son, and she wanted him; when she said she never went to see Mme. JUMEL without her mother, she did not mean to include this visit; on this visit her mother was not with her; there were two WILLIAM BALLOUS who visited her house; one, son of REUBEN, of Providence, the other, son of DAVID BALLOU, of New-York; when I signed papers for Ex-Judge EDMONDS, I didn't read them or know their contents; I signed them because he told me he had made them right for Mr. BOWNE; I think a Mr. MARTIN called on me after the death of Mme. JUMEL—a stout, thick-set man; I think his hair was red; it was after I saw the advertisement; I wish to correct my former testimony; my memory is good; I don't know from history in what year the Revolutionary War closed, or in what year GEORGE WASHINGTON resigned his commission in the army; I don't know what year he was inaugurated as President; I think he was President two terms, but I really don't recollect; when my mother spoke of GEORGE WASHINGTON as the father of GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN, I understood her as merely joking; she always had a laugh about it; she said REUBEN BALLOU named the baby GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN because he thought so much of him; from all I ever heard, and from my mother's way of speaking about it, I never believed that Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON was the father of GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN; it was always said in fun.

Recross-examination—I have not read anything in the newspapers about it; I have heard talk about what was in the papers; I thought it was very foolish to put it in the papers; I mean that REUBEN BALLOU named GEORGE, after Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, because he thought so much of Gen. WASHINGTON; I did not hear the papers read which I signed for Judge EDMONDS; I did not swear to any of the papers; I signed at his request.

The case was here adjourned.

For plaintiff, Ex-Surrogate TUCKER, Gen. CHATFIELD and Mr. SHAEFFER, appeared; for defendant, CHAS. O'CONOR and Mr. CARTER.

Another Victim of Intemperance.

The body of the man found on Monday at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, has been identified as that of EDWARD FITZPATRICK, formerly cashier of Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., at No. 21 Nassau-street. On the 21st of January last, the employes of the firm gave a complimentary dinner, at a restaurant in Thames-street, to one of their number, who was about to leave the City for Virginia. The party broke up at 7½ o'clock that evening, and as Mr. FITZPATRICK was a little under the influence of wine his friends thought it best to hire a carriage and send him home to No. 743 Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn. While they were negotiating with the driver Mr. FITZPATRICK suddenly disappeared. The fact led to an examination of his books, and resulted in a complete refutation of the suspicion that he was a defaulter. The supposition now is that he wandered off from his friends, and having $45 in his pockets continued drinking until he finally walked off the dock near where his remains were found. Mr. FRANCIS S. COGHLAN, the brother-in-law of the unfortunate gentleman, identified the body from the sleeve buttons and watch found on the clothing. The body was much decomposed, and the face smeared with tar, probably the effect of the sewerage discharge from the neighboring gas-houses. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest after a post-mortem examination had been made. Mr. FITZPATRICK leaves a widow and several children.

The Greenpoint Homicide.

The Coroner's inquest was continued yesterday, in the case of GEORGE NEEF, charged with shooting DENNIS MCCORMICK, in the lager-beer saloon of the accused. A witness briefly stated what he saw of the quarrel and shooting of the deceased, and the Coroner further adjourned the hearing of testimony until this morning, at the Coroner's office, County Courthouse, Brooklyn. The case, it is thought, will be closed today.

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S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

Attention is called to the Sale of Valuable Property to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers.

EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Four-story high-stoop house and lot, No. 142, south side, near Irving-place, house 22x55, lot 103.6.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot, No. 65, house 25x60, including extension of 12 feet, lot 94.10.

CROSBY-STREET.—Lot, with two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, 23.1x30, No. 66, lot 74.10 deep.

JANE-STREET, CORNER HUDSON-STREET.—The valuable double three-story brick house, No. 59 Jane-st., lot 25 feet front, 32 feet rear, 52 feet deep.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin.
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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, Superior to all for Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Warnock & Co.'s Dress Hats.—Fashionables buy them because they are all the go. No. 519 Broadway.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms. Orders of Dancing—original designs.

Boys' and Youths' Hats.—Newest patterns in great variety. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

DIED.

BOGERT.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 29, 1871, Mr. JON MCB. BOGERT, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Plainfield, on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. 9 A. M.

CASWELL.—At his residence in this City, on Wednesday, March 29, JOHN CASWELL, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives of the family are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 370 5th-av., at 9½ o'clock.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, March 29, of Bright's disease, after a long and painful illness, AMELIA, wife of N. Clark.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DUSENBERRY.—At Tuckaho, March 28, CHAS. DUSENBERRY, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Tuckaho station on the arrival of the 10¼ A. M. train per New-York and Harlem Railroad.

HASLEHURST.—On Wednesday, March 29, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Joseph and Marietta P. Haslehurst.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, March 31, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 164 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

LOSS.—On Wednesday, March 29, inst., after a long illness, CATHARINE ELENOR, wife of Francis H. Loss, at her late residence, Newark, N. J., in the 42d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRANCE.—On Monday, March 27, MARGARET L., relict of the late Thomas Lawrance, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 28, JARED L. MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, in Stanton-st., near Essex, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OWEN.—At Savannah, Ga., on the 28th inst., JOHN OWEN, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, March 29, GERRIT SMITH, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Sands-st., Friday next, at 2 o'clock.

STEWART.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at the residence of his mother, WALTER LIVINGSTON STEWART, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAINTOR.—On Wednesday, 29th March, in the 26th year of her age, SARAH M. TAINTOR, only daughter of the late Charles Taintor, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Friday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st. Interment at Buffalo.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, S. F. Goodridge, Mrs. LUCRETIA H. TUTTLE, aged 79 years.

Her remains were taken to Bellow's Falls, Vt., for interment.

THOMPSTON.—On Tuesday, 28th inst., of consumption, EMMA, beloved wife of H. R. Thompson, and daughter of William Beard, Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 45 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WYMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 27th inst., at the residence of his father, LUTHER B., Jr., second son of L. B. Wyman, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 184 Joralemon-st., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficiency of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New-York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

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Also, of own manufacture, warranted best plate, SPOONS, FORKS, TEA-SETS, CASTERS, ICE PITCHERS, WAITERS, &c., &c.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Diamond Rings, $30, $40, and $50, to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $40, $50, and $60, to $500 a set.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 8½; on THURSDAY at 10, and on SATURDAY at 11½.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Soup Tureens, $2 25, worth $4.
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IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.
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IMMENSE REDUCTION—Chamber Sets, colored, English goods, 11 pieces, $4.
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IMMENSE REDUCTION—Everything in the way of China, Glass, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.
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DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma and threatening coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, an also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.
A popular course of thirteen lectures on subjects connected with health will be given at the lecture room of All Souls' Church, No. 241 4th-av., commencing MONDAY, April 3, and continuing each successive THURSDAY and MONDAY, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Programmes and tickets at Putnam's book store, Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Course ticket, $5; single admission, 50 cents, at the door.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY SOLID SLEEVE buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions effected at the Exchange yesterday were of an unimportant character, and the attendance small. Sales were made as follows: By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at two Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, both under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a three-story brown-stone front house and lot, the latter 12½ by 100, on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, sold to R. DE'RIVARY LEMAR for $10,500, and the premises known as No. 139 Delancey-street, between Norfolk and Suffolk streets, embracing a lot 25 by 75, with the buildings thereon, sold for $10,250 to a Mr. RULL. The same firm also sold at public auction a lot 75 by 102.2, with a frame building thereon, situate on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to OWEN MURPHY for $5,000. The legal sale of the Catharine-slip property was adjourned indefinitely.

The only other sale made was one by WILLIAM KENNELLY, who by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GEO. GALLAGHER, Esq., referee, disposed of the right, title and interest of WM. LOUGHMANN, in and to a leasehold property on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The property comprises a lot 24.4 by ½ block upon which a stable is erected. The lease is from May 1, 1868, with covenants, &c., ground rent $300 per annum. The interest was sold to GEO. F. BRENEMAN for $3,200.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., offered for sale two country residences and a vacant lot at Passaic, N. J., located on the corner of Paulison and Pennington avenues, one of these embracing a two-story frame house and lot, 100 by 100 feet, was nominally sold to J. WALBACH for $11,250, and the remainder of the property withdrawn. No other business was transacted.

To-day, some important sales of real estate are advertised to take place at the Exchange, where auctions will be conducted respectively by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. and JAMES M. MILLER. Full details of the proposed sales were given in this column on Monday last, but of the property as then described, it was inadvertently stated that that on the corner of Christopher and Weehawken streets, in this City, to be offered by Mr. MULLER, was located in Brooklyn. The error is hereby corrected.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of four full lots on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and five and a half lots in the rear of the same, fronting on the street named, for $70,000; also, with the aid of WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine-street, four full lots on the north side of Fifty-second-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $14,000 cash, each.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, March 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, w. s. of 48th-st., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 12.6x100	$10,500
3-story and basement brick front house with extension, stable, &c., and lot, No. 139 Delancey-st., between Suffolk and Norfolk sts., lot 25x75	10,250
3-story and basement frame-house and lot, n. s. of 75th-st., 410 ft. w. Avenue A, house 20x30, lot 25x102.2	5,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

Interest in leasehold property, stable and lot, s. s. of 24th-st., 268 ft. 4 in. e. of 3d-av., ground rent per year $300, lot 24.4x½ block	$3,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON MADISON-AV.,
Between 40th and 41st sts.

The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on west side of Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts., built by Robbins, and replete with every modern improvement and convenience; painted and frescoed throughout in the most thorough manner; is in perfect order, and, with early possession, will be sold, with or without furniture. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A LARGE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
NEAR A. T. STEWART'S UP-TOWN STORE.
TO CAPITALISTS OR BUSINESS MEN.

A large property on Broadway, about 26x200 feet, running through to Mercer-st., now leased for a term of years to first-class tenants for about $20,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FIFTH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—We would call the attention of investors, capitalists and gentlemen desirous of securing plots of lots, or lots for building private residences, to the lots which we are now offering in the vicinity of and facing the Park.

In view of the limited number of the choice corner and other lots in that locality, a few of which are now offered for sale, we would especially ask from those who intend building or purchasing, an inspection of our list.

We also offer a good selection of Madison-av. and street lots, singly or in plots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.
North-east corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Saires.
South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duggan.
South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Keech.
All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

TO BONA FIDE PURCHASERS.—ONE of the best brown-stone houses in 36th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., size 25x55x100, lot alone worth $25,000, for considerably less than its legitimate value; with or without furniture. Parties desirous of seeing the same will address, with real name, to owner, Box No. 3,266 Post-office. Agents need not apply.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn; no bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to
Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 59TH-ST.—A choice plot, full front, twenty lots, (would divide;) price low, terms easy. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park, and on adjacent streets. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, perfect order throughout, with extra-sized lot and stable; finest location on Murray Hill, quite near 5th-av.; price very reasonable; with or without new furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ON MURRAY HILL.—An extra-wide first-class corner house, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, elegant order, for sale cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY LOW, FIRST-class brown-stone house, four-story high-stoop, 22x55x100, elegantly frescoed throughout, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL AND WITHIN 100 feet of 5th-av., a handsome four-story stone house, 22 feet wide, and in perfect order; lot full depth; price $42,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE on 152d-st., with sixteen lots, fine stable, hot-house, &c., on high ground, between St. Nicholas-av. and Grand Boulevard; price $90,000; terms easy. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 8th-av.

OWNER GOING TO EUROPE, WILL let his four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 224 West 54th-st., elegantly furnished, to a small family, at low rent. No bill on. Apply to JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 37th and 38th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 38th-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—For sale, a most desirable four-story brown-stone house, 25x55x98.9, in complete order; a convenient location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av.
J. D. DEALING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

$27,500.—A FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50x100; frescoed and in perfect order; near 5th-av., above 44th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., four-story, English basement, brown stone, 20x60 feet; improvements, and in perfect order; lot 100.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

A LOT—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 117TH-st., near 5th-av., for sale. Address D. WARD, French's Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE two-story basement and subcellar pressed brick house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory, lot 25x100; house in prime order, lot 107x19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price $7,500; $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOME.

The owner, having decided upon removal to a distant State, will sell his elegant country-seat villa, out-buildings, and twenty-three acres of land, at Clifton, on the New-York and Erie Railway, between Passaic and Paterson, N. J.

Being but thirteen miles from New-York City Hall, (thirty minutes' ride from the Pavonia Ferry,) six miles from Newark, two and a half miles from Paterson, one mile from Clifton, and one and one-half miles from Passaic, it is in the very heart of the section now commanding so much attention for its beauty of landscape, healthful climate, richness of soil, and rapidly enhancing worth of its estates.

Superadded, however, to all these advantages of location and approach, this fine property is touched on two sides by the new lines of the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Newark and Paterson Railways. Depots on both roads within five minutes' walk of the house. With these several first-class lines to the City, additional value is given to the entire twenty-three acres, rendering it eminently feasible to cut up the land into lots or plots to any extent desired.

In this respect the estate offers a rare opportunity for investment for speculation or improvement, and if properly managed the open land can be so disposed of, in lots and in plots, as to clear the homestead and surrounding three or four acres. The present owner, having in view such a disposition, has had the entire premises surveyed and mapped. This map will be given to all parties contemplating purchase. The subdivisions comprise proper streets and 170 lots and plots, after reserving three to four acres upon which stand the buildings above indicated.

The house is 48 by 86 feet; extension, 41 by 19 feet; two and a half stories, cellar under all, with all the modern improvements, including bells, speaking tubes, gas and water, the latter supplied by hydraulic ram.

The out-buildings are complete, embracing porter's lodge, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, chicken-house and gardener's house.

Grounds beautifully laid out in lawns, garden, drives, &c., with running stream of water.

The place is a perfect one of its kind. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner,
GEO. HUGHES,
No. 198 Church-st.

HOMES FOR MODERATE BUYERS.
RENT TO APPLY ON PURCHASE.
We have three handsome modern dwellings, new, fine location on Monroe-av., near the Park, Elizabeth, N. J.; nine rooms each; elegant finish; lot 41x150; price, $9,000; $200 cash, $100 per month. Also, three pretty modern cottages on Bayview-av., Elizabeth; seven rooms each; lot, 32x110; price, $4,500 each; $100 down, $50 per month. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st., or MILLER & YOUNG, Elizabeth, N. J.

A BARGAIN.
Fifty-five and a half acres very choice land, seven and a half miles from New-York, on the Heights, overlooking the Passaic, Orange Mountain, and a wide range of varied landscape; elegant villas; near railroads to Newark and New-York, within five minutes' walk of the premises; an emergency compels the owner to sell; no acre in the neighborhood can be bought less than $1,000. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWARD C. DELAVAN, IN SCHENECTADY.—The subscribers offer for sale the residence of the late Edward C. Delavan, in Schenectady, situate on the north-west corner of Union and Church sts. The lot contains about one-third of an acre, is handsomely laid out, and has a large number of fruit-trees and grapevines, all healthy and in full bearing. The house is of brick, about 50 feet square, covered with mastic, three stories high, with cupola. There are three rooms on first floor, besides large parlor; seven rooms on second floor, and four on third floor; range in the kitchen, and hot and cold water and gas all through the house. Everything is of the best kind and in perfect order. There are also upon the premises a large carriage-house and stable for horses, and a cow stable. Possession 1st of May next. A considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain upon bond and mortgage upon the premises. For further particulars address the subscribers, Messrs. Delavan and Fondey, at Albany, and Mr. Smith, at Schenectady.—Dated March 20, 1871.
J. SAVAGE DELAVAN,
D. CADY SMITH, } Executors.
TOWNSEND FONDEY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EASTERN half of the Upper Farm of the manor of Morrisania; about 100 acres of land in high order; to the west of and adjoining the Harlem Railroad; ten miles from the City Hall. The approaches are from Morrisania, Central Morrisania and Tremont Stations, and from Central-avenue by private road on the right, on passing the lamp-posts. The house and its appointments are believed to be inferior to none in the country. The land, from its position on the highest ridge between the Sound and Hudson River, and from its healthfulness, is particularly well adapted for a public institution. Rent, the annual taxes, which last year were $4,000. Address Mr. HUNTER, People's Bank, or MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, on the premises Post, Morrisania village.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets: within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS—The residence of the late Geo. B. Powell, in the immediate neighborhood of Lewis G. Morris and Gustav Schwab; six acres, large house, with all the modern improvements, together with greenhouse and out-buildings, all in perfect order. The property has a frontage on three roads; can be divided into several building sites, and is but five minutes' drive from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.
N. B.—If not disposed of before April 15, will be sold at public auction on or about that date.

HOMESTEAD PLOTS—FIVE, TEN TO 100 acres, to suit; three miles Northport, Long Island; for sale low; little cash and long time; healthy, good land, cultivated or timber; railroad surveyed through; depot one corner; value will increase; will exchange for house near New-York, furniture, merchandise, or contract for building house or materials.
D. W. KISSAM, No. 248 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.
Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CENTRE-ST., ORANGE, N. J., (MACadamized and lighted with gas:) handsome residence, sixteen rooms; bath-room, laundry, gas throughout, large furnace, wide piazzas, greenhouse, ample stable accommodations, out-buildings; eight acres in garden, lawns under the highest cultivation, abundance of fruit, ornamental forest shade trees, adjoining finest improvements in the State; owner wants to sell. Permits, full particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DAIRY FARM, SITUated on the Hackensack River, opposite the village of Hackensack, N. J., containing about seventy acres, principally in grass. There are on the premises two small houses with out-houses, dairy and ice-house; also two large barns, with out-buildings, capable of housing twenty head of cattle and four horses, with ample storage for hay, &c.; terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL MUNN, No. 122 Pearl-st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A country-seat delightfully located, five acres, splendid mountain views, water, gas and all modern improvements. Also, ten fine building sites from five to twenty acres each, the most attractive property in New-Jersey. If not sold, the house will be rented for the Summer months, furnished.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COUNtry residence of the late Dr. Minturn Post, at Clifton, Staten Island. The grounds are ample, and include forest, orchard, lawn, garden and pasture, all in good condition; the house is brick, partially furnished; it is near the water, the view of which is very extended and fine; it will be rented low. A. G. MITCHELL & CO., No. 168 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR SALE, varying in prices from $5,000 to $75,000; also, unimproved property in plots to suit, at the "West End," or near the depot. Cottages to rent, furnished or unfurnished. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed list giving full particulars mailed free.

AT WHITE PLAINS.—A PLACE OF SIX acres, house beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot. For sale, or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a short distance from depot, a house with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; terms easy. Apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., between 11 and 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st, corner Pine-st., make Orange, N. J., twelve miles from New-York, a specialty; property for rent, sale, exchange. Orange office, opposite principal Orange depot, W. F. C. WILEY, representative.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON GRAND Boulevard, at Mamaroneck, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City, house sixteen rooms, out-buildings, and all or any part of fifty acres; also, a small farm-house on same. ADAM C. ELLIS, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on a prominent corner, for sale at less than value, eleven rooms, all improvements; lot, 80 by 200; on an elevation. For photographs and permits apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale at Clifton, Staten Island, commodious house, fully furnished; delightfully situated; grounds from the avenue to the water. Photographs at the office of J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE acres with first-class dwelling and out-houses in complete order. Will trade.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND to rent in this desirable location. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

YONKERS—A FINE LIST OF PROPERTY for sale and to let. JAMES S. FITCH, No. 9 Nassau-st., and Yonkers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—Commodious house and out-buildings, fine views, healthful location, abundance of fruit, ninety acres of land, for sale very low, price $13,500. Apply to the owner upon the place, WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, Saugerties, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED LIST.
Our rents reduced for furnished and unfurnished houses. To let in first-class locations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HAVERSTRAW.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house to let for the season; piazza, first and second story; water, gas and heater; shade and fruit trees; carriage-house attached; communications by boat and rail three times daily. For particulars address McB., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, or A. GOLDSMITH, Haverstraw, N. Y.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PLAINFIELD—An attractive country-seat, with eleven acres of land, well situated on a prominent avenue; dwelling has fifteen rooms, all improvements, grounds beautifully shaded and improved; an ever-living stream and stable; $150 a month. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON THE CLOVE ROAD, STATEN Island, within twenty minutes' walk of the West Brighton Landing, a fine residence, five acres of ground attached, stable, cow-house, hennery and well on the place; it is situated between the residences of Erastus Brooks, Esq., and Dr. Gregory. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON THE RIVer road, half a mile above Astoria, a large country residence, with furnace and nineteen rooms. Ten acres of ground, with several barns, stables, a greenhouse, ice-house and bath-house. Almost every variety of choice flowers and fruits, and a large kitchen garden. Rent $2,500. Apply at No. 3 East 45th-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the convenient medium-size high-stoop house, No. 150 12th-st.; between the 6th and 7th avs.; house in excellent order; gas, including chandeliers, and water, to third story; lot 21 by 104; location unobjectionable. Rent, $1,600. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—To let, at New-Brighton, five minutes from Landing, one of the most attractive places on the north shore, large grounds, fruits, garden, stables, &c. Also, at New-Brighton, on the Terrace, a furnished house with all the conveniences. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON BOWDEN-AV., SOUTH BERgen, N. J., four houses, three stories high, water and range in kitchen; good neighborhood; cars run every ten minutes; rent $450. Inquire at No. 1 Belmont-place, or New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company's pier, No. 44 North River.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., ONE MILE from depot, one hour from New-York, place of ten acres, with dwelling, ten rooms, in good repair; good out-buildings; well of good water, &c., laid walk from house to depot. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 36 Beekman-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE houses, of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rent, $400 to $800; access by Harlem boats, Peck-slip, and 11th-st. to Astoria, and by James-slip and 34th-st. ferries to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or A. R. HOPKINS, No. 145 Centre-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent at New-Brighton, Staten Island, situated on the front terrace, near the landing; gas, &c., in the house; eight bedrooms, parlor, drawing and dining rooms. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 315 West 34th-st.: two staircases, twenty rooms, two baths, three water-closets; all extra improvements, in perfect order; parlors frescoed; location superb; rent $2,600. Apply to ROBERT USHER, No. 238 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling in East 39th-st., near Madison avenue; also, revised list of unfurnished houses to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANTly-furnished house in West 42d-st., near Broadway, four-story brick and brown stone; rent moderate; also, a revised printed list of furnished houses.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 72D-ST., NEAR CENtral Park, a large house, in good state, on eight lots; trees, fruit, &c.; high ground and pleasant; 8th-av. cars convenient. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 316 West 52d-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house for sale or to let, opposite First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill; modern improvements; ten rooms; barn, garden, fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire upon premises.

A SEA-SIDE FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Water close to garden gate; splendidly situated; about an hour from City; acre and half; fruits of all kinds; possession. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 493 Broadway.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET IN 34TH-ST.—THREE-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, furnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY HOUSE AND store in Grand-st., near Broadway. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND farms to let in all parts of New-Jersey. Detailed list can be had of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET, NEAR TWO railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOTEL TO LET FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS.—The principal hotel on North Shore, Long Island, ten miles from New-York. One of the most popular and best-paying hotels on the island, fully furnished, in complete order and ready for the coming season. About four acres of ground, three of which are a grove well wooded, and very popular as picnic grounds, having a large platform 175x35. Ball-room 35x75. Also stable, ice-house, &c., &c. None but responsible parties, who can furnish security, need apply.
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFT, 50X100, TO let in the marble building, Nos. 466 and 468 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.; cheap rent and long lease. Inquire in same building, of J. R. PALMENBERG, upstairs.

TO LET OR LEASE, NEAR BROADway, four lofts, 25x100 feet, together or separate, lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND first loft in building No 41 Wooster-st., for manufacturing or other purposes. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following-described property: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on which said map is written the title of a suit in Chancery, wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others defendants, by the number twenty, (20,) which said lot is bounded; north-easterly in front by 10th-st.; south-easterly by a lot of ground known on said map as number twenty-one, and north-westerly by a lot known on said map as number nineteen, containing in breadth, in front and in rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, ninety-two feet three and a half inches.

The premises are subject to a mortgage for the principal sum of $10,000, made prior to the year 1861, and also to a lease expiring July 1, 1871, at an annual rent of $5,000.

The premises will be sold subject to said mortgage and lease, and the sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.

At the same time and place I will sell the following personal property: Ten (10) shares of the Commerce Fire Insurance Company; twenty (20) shares of the stock of the Washington Life Insurance Company; twenty (22) shares of the Long Island North Shore Passenger and Freight Transportation Company; Two (2) bonds of the Union Club for five hundred dollars ($500) each, with six per cent. coupons.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1871.
JOHN S. BEECHER. Assignee.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.
A.—SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARtition.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee,
Three lots, with the buildings thereon, on the south-east corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st.; size 25 by 100 feet each.
Three lots, with the buildings thereon, on the north side of 150th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 9th-av.; size 25 by 98 feet each.
One lot on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 98th-st.; size 25.2 by 100 feet.
The four-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, known as No. 344 West 23d-st.
Messrs. VOSE & McDANIEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.
ALSO,
The four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 599 Hudson-st., running through to Greenwich-st., and known as No. 785.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.
THE GUNTHER ESTATE,
Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be
SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF 234 LOTS
FRONTING ON
CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS,
8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS.,
AND
108TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 124TH STS.,
By order of the Executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
By order of the Executrix of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, deceased,
The two blocks bounded by Central Park, 110th-st., 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av. and 112th-st.
The two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts., nine lots north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., twenty-seven lots on 9th-av and 124th-st.

The above-described property, fronting on and having extensive views of Central and Morningside Parks, and being intersected by three main avenues, possesses not only a great present value, but also a prospective one, the extent of which can hardly be estimated.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 8TH-ST., (CLINTON-PLACE,) AND LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH, AND 59TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Senff, deceased:
EIGHTH-STREET, (Clinton-place)—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 109 8th-st. The house is about 49 feet deep, with an extension of 8 feet; contains modern improvements, stationary wash-tubs, &c; gas fixtures sold with the house.
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, south side of 57th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, north side of 57th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side of 58th-st., 275 feet east of 9th-av.
FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—One lot, south side of 59th-st., 175 feet east of 9th-av.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHRISTOPHER AND WEEHAWKEN STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased:
CHRISTOPHER-STREET—The three brick buildings and lots, situate on the north-east corner of Christopher and Weehawken sts., and known as Nos. 171, 173, and 175 Christopher-st.
WEEHAWKEN-STREET—The two brick-front houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of Weehawken-st., immediately in the rear of the Christopher-st. lots, and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Weehawken-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 94TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the south side of 94th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 9th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT—EIGHT STORES AND DWELLINGS, SOUTH-WEST CORNER ATLANTIC AND HICKS-STS., BROOKLYN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee:
ATLANTIC-STREET—The very desirable three-story and cellar brick stores and dwellings, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68 Atlantic-st., south-west corner Hicks-st. Houses are each 20x40 feet, with party walls; five of the lots are 20x80.7 feet, and three of the lots 20x60 feet. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, balance April 15, on delivery of the deeds.
B. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DWELLING-HOUSES ON HOOPER-ST., BETWEEN BEDFORD AND WYTHE AVS., BROOKLYN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
HOOPER-STREET—The four two-story, basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop houses and lots, Nos. 82, 84, 86 and 88 Hooper-st., south side, between Bedford and Wythe avs. Houses contain hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, furnaces, ranges and all modern conveniences. Size of Nos. 82, 84 and 86, each 18x40 feet; No. 88, 19.7½x40 feet. Lots are each 100 feet deep.
Possession May 1, 1871. Terms will be made liberal. Maps at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 28 EAST 23D-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, unless previously disposed of at private sale:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 28 East 23d-st., south side, between Broadway and 4th-av.; house 25 by 66; 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME DWELLINGS ON EAST 16TH-ST. AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET—The handsome four-story high-stoop brick-front house and lot No. 142 East 16th-st., in the vicinity of Union-square; house contains all improvements, 22x55 feet, handsomely frescoed throughout; lot 22x103.6 feet.
ST. MARK'S-PLACE—The handsome four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 65 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av.; house contains all conveniences; is 25x60 feet; lot 25x94.10.
Possession of both May 1, 1871. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION OF NO. 66 CROSBY-ST., IN REAR OF BROADWAY PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
CROSBY-STREET—The valuable lot, with two-story attic and basement brick-front building, known as No. 66 Crosby-st., near Spring-st., lot 23.1x74.10 feet; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
Full particulars and maps can be had at No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE IN PARTITION.

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 8th of April, 1871, at 11 A. M., the property known as
THE LIVINGSTON HOMESTEAD,
situated less than a mile from the centre of the beautiful City of Poughkeepsie, and upon the river bank. It consists of eighty-tree acres of land, fine building sites with river view, a beautiful stream, woods, hill and vale, a splendid river front for docks, with deep water, and several acres of land between railroad and river; the premises will be sold together, or in parcels; a rare chance to invest. For particulars and terms address MILTON A. FOWLER, Referee, Poughkeepsie; or, BOVEE & RICHARDS, Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York City.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871,
THE RESIDENCE OF HENRY A. BOGERT,
situated on Evergreen-av., Jamaica, Long Island, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depots. The house is in good order; is 24x27, with an extension. Lot 50x150, well stocked with choice fruit. Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, the balance in thirty days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars.
J. D. DEALING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, 20 feet wide, with all modern improvements; rent not to exceed $1,300 in New-York or $1,100 in Brooklyn; unexceptionable references given. Address A. M., Post-office Box No. 546.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-law6m-Th

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ZACHARIAH C. DEAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Robert Somerville, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 21st day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the following debts on open account due to the said bankrupt, and the following notes, stock, assets and real estate of the said bankrupt, viz.: John C. Deas, Sugsville, Clarke County, Alabama, account $6,732 88; John M. Huger, New-Orleans, $1,000; Samuel Spotts, Comfort Post-office, Karr County, Texas, $1,000; J. O. Cummins, Jr., Montgomery or Mobile, Alabama, $100; Charles Serrurier, Havre, France, $2,220; George Deas, City of New-York, $1,000.

One note of John C. Deas, dated March 1, 1858, for $2,000, payable one day after date to the order of the said bankrupt; one note of John C. Deas, dated Feb. 26, 1859, for $1,000, payable on Dec. 1, 1859, to the order of the said bankrupt; two certificates of scrip of the North-east and South-west Alabama Railroad, redeemable in five shares of stock of the said Company of the par value of $100 per share; five shares of the capital stock of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company of the par value of $100 each.

Two pieces of land situated in Tallahatchie County, in the State of Mississippi, described as follows: South-west quarter and south half of north-west quarter and north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section No. four, (4,) lots Nos. three, (3,) four, (4,) six, (6,) eleven, (11,) and fifteen, (15,) section No. nine, (9,) in township No. twenty-six, (26,) range No. one (1) West Grenada Land District, containing four hundred and eighty-two and 86-100 acres; also, lots No. four, (4,) five, (5,) six (6) and eight (8) in section No. eight, (8,) in township No. twenty-six (26) and range No. one (1) West Tallahatchie County, containing one hundred and eighty-eight and 77-100 acres.

Terms of sale cash.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar sts.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction part of a wholesale manufacturer's stock of superb cabinet furniture of the most expensive and beautiful kind, including chamber and parlor suites, wardrobes, buffets, lounges, chairs, hall stands, &c. The goods are of the finest description, such as can only be found in the largest warerooms of this City. Will be on exhibition on Thursday at our sales-rooms.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at sales-room, eight head of horses and mules, harness, &c., sold to close an estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MEXICAN BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $200,000 Mexican bonds, Seven per Cent. gold, due Sept. 1, 1885; interest Sept. 1 and March 1; Nos. 3,001 to 3,100, inclusive; Nos. 2,201 to 2,300, inclusive, (hypothecated.)

COAL.

COAL.

TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

The Maryland Coal Company

Are prepared to receive orders for their superior

George's Creek Cumberland Coal,

Delivered on board vessels at Baltimore and Georgetown, D. C., or Alexandria, Va.,

OR FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J.

Orders received by
HARRY CONRAD, President,
No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LITHOGRAPHING, &C.
OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1871. }

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. 11, 1871, "providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office," sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 30, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for furnishing illustrations and drawings for thirty thousand plates of patents, from June 30, 1869, to July 1, 1871, and for fifteen thousand plates of patents, from June 30, 1871, to July 1, 1872; two hundred and fifty copies of each, more or less, as may be ordered by the Patent Office, (one hundred and fifty copies being the minimum number,) of three sizes of sheets, viz.: 10x15 inches, 7½x11 inches, and 6x9 inches, (including a necessary margin,) one of which will be selected by the Joint Committee.

Tenders are invited in behalf of all processes of transferring, lithographing, photo-lithographing, photo-plate printing, &c., &c., that the best and most economical process may be adopted.

The contractor to furnish paper for the plates, of such size, quality and weight as is represented by samples to be furnished by this office.

The original drawings and samples of the illustrations to be bid for under this advertisement may be seen and examined at the Patent Office at any time during its business hours.

Bidders will be required to furnish specimens of their work on each of the three sizes, viz.: 10x15 inches, 7½x11 inches, and 6x9 inches, from copies to be furnished at this office any time after the 10th of March, and sooner if practicable, all of which copies will be the same for each bidder.

The original drawings and illustrations will not be permitted to leave the City of Washington, and the printed copies of each drawing and illustration are to be delivered, free of cost for transportation, at this office, within ten days after the order for the same is given to the contractor.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall enter into a contract, with securities of the same amount, approved in the same manner, for its faithful performance; and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder or bidders possess the skill and ability to accomplish the work in an acceptable manner.

The said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Proposals will be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for Lithographing, &c.," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, care of A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing,
A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, }
BOSTON, MASS., }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871. }
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871. }
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:
ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th sts. and 36th

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN WAITERMAN FRANCAIS, AYANT les meilleures recommandations, désire une situation dans une famille privée. S'adresser au No. 214 West 16th-rue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; several years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse, or seamstress; understands the care of children, young or old; very kind and pleasant; has the very best of three years' City references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 160 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GIRLS—one as hotel cook, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table; all are Germans and Protestants. Call at No. 309 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to go out by the day to do house-cleaning or washing and ironing, or would take a few gentlemen's washing at home; good City references. Address Mrs. L., No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a highly-recommended young woman by the lady she lived with three years; fully competent to take care, nurse and bring up an infant from its birth, or will travel. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A French woman; very respectable, and excellent cook; can do French, English or American cooking; City or country; two years' best reference from last place. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation; excellent references; also, by a regular waitress; also, by a first-class waiter man, French; also, an English maid and seamstress. Inquire at French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do waiting in a small private family; is a competent person and fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at 252 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to assist with the washing, or would do all the washing in a small family; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address No. 136 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Protestant woman as thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook; good City reference; no objection to washing and ironing. Call at No. 306 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands her business; four years in her last place. Call at or address No. 112 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references from last employer. Call at No. 540 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at 293 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of cookery; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl perfectly qualified, of long experience, as Chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Address No. 420 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman as first-class laundress; can do French fluting, box-pleating, polishing, &c.; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

ATTENTION!—THE NEW-YORK EMployment Agency, No. 1,384 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years, furnishes capable and well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants for country and City.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Scotch, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LADIES, DO YOU WANT GOOD SERvants? If so, go to CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., there you will find a full supply constantly on hand, both Protestant and Catholic.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITUations can be suited without delay at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER would like to make engagements to go out by the day; reference if required. Call or address A. M. G., dress-maker, No. 327 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS in one house, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 432 West 31st-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A NATIVE OF WALES, aged 26, a situation as lady's maid; highly recommended; understands her duties thoroughly, and accustomed to travel; no objection to wait upon an invalid lady. Call at No. 204 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse and chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing, &c.; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; an excellent salad maker, and knows how to take care of silver. Call or address No. 103 West 44th-st., in private residence.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; reliable, trustworthy, and unexceptionable City reference. Call or address at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, one as waitress or chamber-maid, the other as cook or laundress; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Apply at No. 512 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, and to do sewing or fine washing in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 160 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and to do chamber-work; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 10 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; no washing. Call at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English girl, to do general house-work, in a small American family. Call at No. 327 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; has lived five years in her present place. Call at present employer's, No. 126 Norfolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MAN as coachman; can bear the strictest investigation as to sobriety, honesty and capability; has over fifteen years' reference; last and former employers can be consulted with; will be found handy, willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. M. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man with a small family; first-class driver; honest and sober; City or country; understands care of horses and carriages; best references from present employer. Call for JOHN, coachman, 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, PROTestants, without family, situations; man as waiter, &c., woman as seamstress; has her own sewing-machine; both are experienced and capable servants; will take any other position that suits. Address M. H., No. 424 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or farmer; is perfectly competent in both branches; can take the whole charge of a gentleman's place; seven years' reference from his last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, strong young man as useful man; can take care of a horse, work on a farm, milk cows, work in a garden, or make himself useful generally; will take moderate wages, and will be found civil and obliging; good references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address HORTICULTURIST, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; very best of references; no objection to the country. Call or address T. W., saddlery-store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter by a first-class man; good City references. Address J. C., No. 413 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a competent young married man; first-class driver, thorough groom and good gardener; will be found willing and obliging; wages moderate for a good, permanent situation; competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address DRIVER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and would make himself generally useful in a gentleman's place; would take care of a small garden if required; first-class reference from last and former employer. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS CORrespondent, secretary, amanuensis, or contributor, where some advance of salary could be made; best references both as to character and ability given, and will be required. Address J. J., Station F.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; the man as coachman and groom, and the wife as laundress; no incumbrance; good references; no objection to the country. Address M., No. 50 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a strictly sober man; understands the proper care and treatment of horses; has the best City reference; will endeavor to please. Address COACHMAN, No. 66 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is willing to assist in gardening; has first-class reference. Address P. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City references. Call or address W. B., No. 137 East 23d-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; will be disengaged in a few days; best reference. Call or address present employer, No. 141 or No. 143 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a man of experience and competency, who knows all the duties of the station; good City references. Address W. K., No. 5 Christopher-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; is a competent groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; three years' best reference from last employer. Address W. D., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a single man of long experience; good City reference. Call or address No. 34 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a middle-aged married man; no objection to country for Summer months; first-class reference. Call at Nos. 4 and 6 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as in-doors servant; best of references given. Call or address No. 158 West 28th-st., between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. A call or note to M. L., at harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a German; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; four years good City references. Address C. B., No. 159 West 19th-st. saddlery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom and assist in gardening; refers to last employers. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as gardener in a private or public capacity; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business. Address or apply to H. B., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a place for his gardener, a young married man, with no family; can be seen this Wednesday, from 10 to 2, at his office, No. 38 Water-st., or address GARDENER, as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman, who has the best of City or country reference. Call or address No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, at his last employers'.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant man. Can be seen in the store No. 323 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands it in all its branches, and also understands horse-training; has eleven years' practice; ten years with first, and one with last employer, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. K., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, LATELY arrived from Paris, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is good at pastry and confectionary. Apply to M. MERCIER, cook at M. Duncan's, No. 249 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper or clerk in some good wholesale house; is willing to work for a moderate salary; unexceptionable references from present employers. Address J. H. M., care L. Hart, Manufacturing Company, No. 4 Burling-slip, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

VENEERS AND HARDWOOD BOARDS.
WANTED.
A salesman and a book-keeper, who thoroughly understands the above business; none other need apply. Address R. H. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

"DOMESTIC."
AGENTS WANTED.—The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing-machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light running and easily operated; lock-stitch; noiseless; attachments unequaled.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York.

HOUSEHOLD HELP WANTED.—A good girl to go in the country, near Long Branch, with a lady and three children, to do their washing and assist in the care of the children. Address, with name, age, full particulars and references, L. M., Box No. 4,686 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., for excellent families, a number of women and girls, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and cooks, chamber-maids, house-workers—American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German; suited immediately.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL GIVE out to responsible parties every description of white work for ladies, misses and children, embroidery, &c. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th-st.

ATTENTION.—WELL-RECOMMENDED servants, small girls and girls lately landed wanted every day at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., to fill places now vacant in families, hotels, &c.

WANTED—A COPYIST AND SECRETARY, chiefly to take work home; must be intelligent, skillful and obliging; one who has written before preferred. Address in own handwriting J. JAY, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE "PROPAGATING" DEpartment, an industrious, wide-awake young man as assistant gardener. Apply at No. 329 Broadway, Room No. 53, at 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and to assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 15 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AND A scrubbing girl in the restaurant No. 58 Beaver-st., corner of William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 24 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL AND SEAMstress at No. 261 West 11th-st. None but Germans need apply.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her duties. Apply at 12 West 9th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., }
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871. }
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.
C. FELLOWES, Jr.,
BIRNEY FELLOWES, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled.]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALEX'R MCKENZIE & CO., plumbers and gas-fitters, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN S. ELLISON withdrawing therefrom.

The business of the late firm will be continued by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE and GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD, under the firm name of ALEX'R MCKENZIE & CO.

All debts due said late firm must be paid to ALEX'R MCKENZIE & CO., who will pay all claims against said late firm.
ALEX'R MCKENZIE,
GEO. J. CLAN RANALD,
MARCH 23, 1871. JOHN S. ELLISON.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29	Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5	Samaria, Saturday, April 1
Russia, Wedns., April 12	Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19	Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
China, Wednesday, April 26	Batavia, Saturday, April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.
Return Tickets..............$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..............$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA—DEtained until THURSDAY, 30th inst. Passengers embark at noon from Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia.....Sat., April 1	Britannia.....Sat., April 22
Anglia.........Sat., April 8	Europa.........Sat., April 29
Australia.....Sat., April 15	India.........Sat., May 6

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..............	$75	Steerage..............	$30
To London..............	80	To London..............	35
To Paris..............	90	To Paris..............	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........	DAURE....	Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.	SURMONT..	Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.......	ROUSSAU..	Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.	April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...	April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......	April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....	April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN.	April 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.	April 29, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...........	May 3, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........	May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. Conner, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Manzanillo, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 28th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) Apr. 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........April 13
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmesman.....Monday, May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 8.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.	EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.
As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.
We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 396, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 84, 303, 558, 563, 231, 313, 414, 169, 473, 474, 393, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next.
The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th proximo.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 10, 1871, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

$150,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO be loaned for a term of years on improved New-York or Brooklyn property in sums over $3,000. Parties applying must bring their abstracts, &c.
GEORGE B. WALTON, Counselor-at-Law, No. 61 Cedar-st.

NOTICE.—PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner 3d av. and 9th st, (Bible House.)—The election for directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 10th day of April, between 12 and 1 o'clock.—By order President and Directors. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit. Bonds and mortgages cashed.
I. A. QUACKENBOSS, No. 58 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$35,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four Per Cent. Interest on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest on Special Deposits for Six Months or Longer.
The Company is a Legal Depository.
Moneys Paid into Court, and Receives Moneys in Trust.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.	BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from FRIDAY, March 31, to FRIDAY, April 7.
By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS

WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, due April 1, 1871, will be, on and after that date, at our office:
CHICAGO AND ALTON INCOME BONDS, less Government tax.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, free Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

W. T. GAMER, President.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY, COHOES, N. Y., March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

$300,000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan on first bond and mortgage on improved City and Brooklyn property; none but first-class applications received; first and second mortgages cashed. Address TRUSTEE, Box No. 3,983 Post-Office.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 23, 1871.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip Stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 25th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of April next.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered on the books of the Company as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 18th day of April prox. Holders of outstanding convertible scrip are notified to send the same in for conversion into stock previous to the date for closing the transfer-books.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ALABAMA, March 18, 1871.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after April 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railway Company, due 1st of April, proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1871, on the Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears' Buildings, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, due 1st April, prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. Turner Bros. on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1871.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COlumbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Bonds, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after said date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW IN THE
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st.,
Will draw interest, from April 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW or on April 1 draws interest from April 1.
German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1, at the rate of six per cent., on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
One dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made now, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets..............................	$2,941,528 52
Deposits, inc. int..................	2,752,379 43

Deposits made on or before April 1 will be entitled to interest as from that date.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,870,343 83.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM CHOICE breeds of Poultry. For price-list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., will administer the rite of Confirmation at St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th-st., near 1st-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All interested in the work of this mission are cordially invited to be present.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD floor, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen who can afford to pay liberally for a quiet, comfortable home; references given and required. Apply at No. 46 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanges. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS at No. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 16 5TH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of apartments, with or without board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms over parlor floor will be vacant April 11, with or without private table; also, other suites May 1.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF FIVE ladies and two little girls, desire to obtain accommodation for the Summer months in a family where they would be the only boarders; stabling for a pair of horses and two carriages would be required; distance not to be above eighty miles from New-York City. Address by letter, with reference, D., No. 3 Bible-house, New-York City.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY IS wanted for three gentlemen, with their wives, and two young ladies; also, two servants; the distance from New-York must be within two hours. Address W. A., No. 261 Pearl-st., stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will take a gentleman and wife to board for the season. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

1871. FASHIONS 1871.

FOR
Spring and Summer

The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine, on THURSDAY, MARCH 30, a full and elegant assortment of
SACQUES, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACQUES, &c.,
from the leading houses in Europe, imported expressly for our retail trade.
ALSO,
SACQUES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. They are also requested to inspect our
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
where we shall offer many novelties just received, and which have never before been exhibited, viz.:
LADIES' DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET-COVERS, CORSETS.
UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES.
HATS, CAPS, INFANTS' WARDROBES.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.

Having secured the services of a first-class dressmaker, we are prepared to offer unusual advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

RICH LACES.

We now offer a full assorted stock of FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, POINT DUCHESSE, BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD and LLAMA SHAWLS and JACKETS.
SILK GIMPS and FRINGES, RIBBONS, SASHES, SCARFS and BOWS, in all the NEWEST SHADES; COLLARETTES, CAPES, &c., made up to order in LACE, MUSLIN and TULLE.
REGALIAS IN SILK AND LACE.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF BINNS' MILLINERY THIS DAY.—Ladies' Bonnets and Hats. Elegant display of Millinery. Flowers and Materials, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HYNEMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Hyneman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of April, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1871.
mh16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STERN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by ISAAC STERN, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1871.
mh16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MASON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John L. Mason, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 144 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1871.
mh30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY, and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,948.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward B. Bulkley, George W. Murfey, and Francis F. Cecil, all of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1871.
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee,
mh23-1aw3wTh* No. 100 Grand-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Cohen, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871. THOMAS R. CLARK, Assignee,
mh23-1aw3wTh* No. 690 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING,
AND ON SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's last comedy, entitled
BIRTH.
Presented with new and appropriate scenery and new music.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, FISHER, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LEONARD, CURRAN, PECK, QUIGLEY. Mesdames BARRY, TRACY, BLAISDELL, CLAYTON, HAYDEN, ROWE, ROWLAND, CLARKE, McCORMICK, and others.
FRIDAY, BIRTH.
ON SATURDAY EVENING
will be produced, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, Bayle Bernard's best comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
Also, Selby's comedietta,
THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, THE NERVOUS MAN and THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
TUESDAY, BIRTH.
WEDNESDAY, (in consequence of repeated applications at the box-office,)
THE RIVALS.
In rehearsal, an entirely
NEW COMEDY,
by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with the greatest success in London, entitled
RANDALL'S THUMB.
Foote's great comedy of
THE LIAR
is in preparation, and will be produced with every attention to CAST, SCENERY and COSTUMES.
ROSEDALE
is also in preparation, and will be acted for the first time in four years.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1,
AT 1½ P. M.
BIRTH MATINEE.
Box book open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
TOTALLY ORIGINAL DRAMA OF CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY, ENTITLED,

G. L. FOX as SUNDOWN ROWSE.	H O R I Z O N.	AGNES ETHEL as MEDDIE, By permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.

The play presented with elaborate scenic aids and magnificent panoramic effects, by
Mr. J. E. HAYES,
and a company selected for its special fitness to the life-like personages represented.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS will be held in Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3d day of May, 1871, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the French war; 190,000 tickets, and no more, will be sold, numbered from 1 to 190,000; $860,000 worth of diamonds of the very finest quality, warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets without reservation, whether absent or present. This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows: One Imperial set, breast-pin and ear-rings (warranted to be the finest in America,) worth $60,000; one magnificent full set, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $37,000; one similar set worth $32,000; one solitaire diamond ring worth $18,000; one magnificent set of solitaire diamond studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful lady's full set cluster, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $5,000; 9,650 sets and separate articles in all, ranging in value from $55 to $60,000 each. The proportion between the gifts and tickets is unquestionably the most favorable ever presented. The most satisfactory and authentic proofs of all our assertions, from the highest and most responsible sources and evidences of the full protection of the public, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal cities.
Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New-York office will receive prompt attention.
For particulars see circulars.
National Bank of the Republic, depository.
TICKETS, $6.
J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents.
Tickets for sale in New-York at P. C. Devlin's, No. 2 Wall-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8.
General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, March 31, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS MARY KREBS,
THE DISTINGUISHED PIANIST.
Grand Orchestra of 100 Performers.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

APRIL 1, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Mr. J. LEVY—First appearance in eighteen months of this celebrated cornet player.
Miss EDITH FOSTER—First appearance of this beautiful and talented American artist.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the popular Pianist.
ANTONIO L. MORA, Solo Organist.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

ORGAN FOR SALE—TWO-BANK ORGAN of 18 stops, 16 feet, sub-bass on the pedal, in good order, and now standing in chapel; can be seen. Apply to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 196 West-st., or J. SHERWOOD, No. 1,172 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

SCHOOL WANTED—$10 HONESTLY paid for information concerning a good vacancy of any kind. Address FIRST GRADE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. PAUL, MINN., AS private tutor, a gentleman who can bring City references as to character and capacity, to teach the modern languages, English studies and mathematics; a liberal salary will be paid. All answers to this advertisement must be by letter addressed TEACHER WANTED, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York; the applicant must state how long he has been engaged in teaching; no commission will be paid to school agencies.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS, SCHOOLS or pupils, address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.

E. P. WHEELER, M. H. SMITH, C. B. SMITH.	Executors.

d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d3-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 848 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
of Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..............as..........IAGO
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.......as....OTHELLO

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Matinee,	Mr. ED. BOOTH as OTHELLO Mr. L. BARRETT..as...IAGO

Messrs. Sheridan, Anderson, Fenno, Pateman, Pitou, Decker, Howson, Mesdames De Bar, Pateman, Vultee.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 3,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.........as.........BERTUCCIO
IN THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT......as.....HAMLET
(for the first time in New-York.)
In active preparation,
A WINTER'S TALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
JEZEBEL,
Boucicault's last brilliant London sensation. Characters by Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Kate Claxton and Nellie Mortimer. Original music by Stoepel. Entirely new scenery by Roberts, and magnificent costumes a la mode.
JEZEBEL MATINEE
SATURDAY at 1½.
In rehearsal, MARRIED FOR MONEY, PATTER Vs. CLATTER, and other brilliant and famous comedies, in which Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
THE SKATERS, THE RUNNELLS,
PROFESSOR NELSON AND HIS SONS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
On MONDAY, April 10, will be presented the Great Shakespearean pageant of
RICHARD III.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACROSS	THE	THIS EVENING AT 8, CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.		AT TWO TODAY

THE HIDDEN HAND.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Thursday, March 30—MARTHA, with Mrs. Lichtmay as Martha, and Mr. Charles Formes as Plunket.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT............(14th-st.)..............Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WONDERFUL
CYNOCEPHALUS,
An animal whose equestrianism contains so many elements of surprise, that it cannot fail to awaken a sensation in New-York equal to that created in Paris and London by its singular performances, rivaling, as they do, the greatest efforts of the best human riders.
ALL THE SUPERB ARTISTS IN THEIR EXCITING FEATS OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

SIDNEY WOOLLETT

will recite
ENOCH ARDEN,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30,
Commencing at 3½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st. and 4th-av.
The great chorus of children, under the direction of HURLEY NEWCOMB.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock.
The choruses of the different wards will be united, presenting a spectacle unequaled.
Reserved seats at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, No. 48 and 50 East 23d-st.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

THE LAST LECTURE BUT ONE OF Dr. Lord's course in Association Hall, THURSDAY, at 11½ o'clock, on
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8 o'clock,
OLIVER CROMWELL.
Tickets, $1. For sale at American Tract Society.

A COURSE OF POPULAR SCIENTIFIC lectures, illustrated with numerous and brilliant experiments will be delivered at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., beginning with WEDNESDAY, March 29, and continuing each successive week to June 7. The subjects will be—*Light*, by President HENRY MORTON; *The Atmosphere*, by Prof. B. SILLIMAN; *The Spectroscope*, by Prof. G. F. BARKER; *Sound*, by Dr. J. SOLIS COHEN; and *Magnetism*, by Prof. A. M. MAYER. Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 25 cents.

MR. FAVARGER'S NEW COURSE OF French Readings and Lessons for Ladies and Gentlemen continues EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Special facilities to teachers.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 21st... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.... 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d... 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...10:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th..... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 27th..... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 1:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 29th.10:00 A. M.
Saturday, Ap'l 1. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 31st.....12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents; berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:30 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Debate on the Resolutions to Admit British Columbia into the Confederation—The Price Offered—Proposed Canada Pacific Railroad.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 29.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, the leader of the Government side in the House of Commons, in introducing resolutions for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, stated that the proposed measure extended the Dominion of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He proceeded to explain the terms of agreement. A subsidy of eighty cents per head, based upon a population of 60,000, would provide pensions at the rate of two-thirds the former salaries for those officials of the colony whose positions would be affected by the change, and whose services are not required by the Government. He explained the agreement as to the tariff and excise duties, stating that the present tariff could remain as long as desired by British Columbia, and by that arrangement the Dominion exchequer would receive a larger revenue than by the Canadian tariff, but an assimilation would doubtless take place. He went into explanations respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and stipulations for its construction, and the works which have been completed within a period of ten years. British Columbia was to aid the work by a land grant of twenty-mile sections on each side of the line, which would give the road 30,360,000 acres, or 24,000 square miles of land. It was proposed to give in return $100,000 annually, which was only the interest on $2,000,000 at five per cent. Placing the value of the land at $1 per acre, it would leave over $38,000,000 worth of land to aid the railroad. The length of the line, from Lake Nipissin to the Pacific would be about 2,500 miles, of which 700 miles were in Ontario. It was expected that the Ontario Government would give a grant of 9,600,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the road. The Government did not intend either to construct the road, or to aid it to any extent by a money grant. The Government, however, was prepared to aid the company undertaking the construction of the road with $1,500,000 per annum, being interest at five per cent. on a capital of $25,000,000. He estimated the cost of the road at $100,000,000, and pointed to the necessity of having the Pacific sea-board if ever the Dominion was to become a great power on the continent.

Sir A. T. GALT trusted that the Government would be very careful in entering into the proposed treaty. Inasmuch as Canada had already a great many obligations to fulfill, it would be imprudent to enter on any that could not be carried out without cramping the energies of the Dominion.

Mr. MACKENZIE, while very anxious for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation, yet saw no object in discussing the provisions of the treaty submitted by the Government if it had to be accepted without amendment, if it were deemed necessary to do so. He offered an amendment in effect that the Dominion Government should do no more than have the survey of the proposed railway made, until the finances of the country warranted an expenditure on the road.

Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, BLAKE and others opposed the resolutions for the admission of British Columbia on the terms submitted to the House.

The debate was finally adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Jersey City's Charter Passed Over the Veto—Passage of the Erie Freight Bill in the Senate—An Attempt to Smuggle it Through the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—A Republican caucus was held this morning relative to passing the Jersey City Charter over the Governor's veto, and an attempt was made to make it a strict party measure. Mr. RIPLEY, Republican, of Essex, refused to vote for it in any case. The caucus adjourned till 12½ o'clock P. M., without a decision. In the afternoon, however, unexpectedly, the vetoed charter was brought up in the House, and with little discussion passed to a vote, and was passed over the veto by a party vote of 34 to 25. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate. A supplement, remedying some of the objectionable points, will also be passed. The Senate has killed the bill repealing the Driggs Drainage Commission, and passed the Erie Freight Equalizing bill. The bill providing for an additional lunatic asylum, and the bill for the appointment of Vice-Chancellor have passed both Houses. The Senate adjourned at an early hour this afternoon. The Erie Equalizing Freight bill was brought up for its final passage in the House this afternoon, it having passed the Senate this morning. Several members objected, as it had not been in the hands of the House Committee on Corporations. It was found to be duly reported back from the Committee, but, on examination, it transpired that the House Clerk had, without warrant of the Speaker, given it to the Judicial Committee for action. Mr. PATTERSON reprimanded the Clerk, and Mr. NILES characterized the whole affair as a bare-faced attempt to smuggle a villainous bill through the House. After debate, it was laid over till to-morrow, but will undoubtedly pass.

THE COAL-MINES.

Investigation Before the Pennsylvania Senate Committee—The Railroad Tolls.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 29.—The coal investigation before the Senate Committee was resumed this afternoon. The argument was opened by Mr. BROCKWAY, of Columbia County, for the owners. He was followed by Hon. R. A. LAMBERTON, of Harrisburg, for the railroad companies. Hon. FRANK GOWAN, President of the Reading Railroad Company, for the same side, followed then at great length. He stated that the only permanent settlement that could be effected, was by representatives for the contending parties to meet and talk rationally. His party were ready at any time, and if the miners were to resume work to-morrow on a basis agreed upon by such meeting, the tolls would immediately be put down again. The investigation will be closed to-morrow afternoon by an argument by Hon. L. W. HALL for the miners.

THE WEST.

Conviction of a Forger—Imprisonment for Debt in Ohio—A Fine Decided to be a Debt—Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—DAVID H. HOMER, who represented himself as agent of a New-York firm, deposited last December a forged check with one CLERMS at the Southern Hotel, and borrowed a small sum of money. He was arrested, and today tried for forgery and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—Judge LEAVITT, of the United States Circuit Court, decided, today, a case where a *capias pro fines* had been issued to compel the payment of a fine, that in the State of Ohio no imprisonment can be had for a fine, which he held to be a debt....In the Superior Court today, a judgment was rendered against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $12,876 in favor of GIBSON, EARLY & Co., for damages arising in 1865 from delay in the shipment of sugar.

Outrage by Liquor-Sellers in Iowa—They Attempt to Murder an Outspoken Opponent.

CHICAGO, March 29.—On Monday afternoon, at Maquoketa, Iowa, while Col. W. F. COMER was standing in the Post-office opening and reading letters, six men entered, locked the door, and commenced an assault upon the Colonel with clubs. He was knocked down and beaten so badly that his life is despaired of. The Postmaster, who saw the attack from the inside of the office, cried murder, and the citizens rushed in, and the whole crowd of ruffians were arrested. Col. COMER had been outspoken against liquor-selling, and nearly all of his assailants were saloon-keepers.

THE SOUTH.

Encouragement of Immigration and Capital in Kansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, today, says:

> Senator MALLORY's act for the encouragement of domestic industry has become a law. It offers as liberal inducements to capital and immigration as are presented by any State, suspending for five years the collection of taxes on capital, stock, premises, machinery, tools, materials and products of all manufacturing advancements, turning out an average of $900 per month, in market value, and upon all capital, &c., employed in mining of whatsoever description.

Disaster in the Potomac—Four Seamen Drowned.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The schooner *Pioneer*, loaded with coal at Alexandria, Va., sailed for New-York on Friday. When she had sailed some distance down the Potomac, she ran aground. On Sunday, while endeavoring to get her afloat, the second mate, ORIN SEARS from Hyannis, Mass., and three seamen, HARRY THOMPSON, WM. H. PEARSON and JOHN C. ROSENGAREST, all hailing from New-York, were drowned. The *Pioneer* left Alexandria last night with a new crew, Capt. LATHROP having made arrangements for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned men.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

A Town in Flames in California—Women and Children Killed by Falling Buildings—The Crittenden-Fair Tragedy—Mrs. Fair's Motive in Killing Judge Crittenden.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The town of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is in flames, and will probably be destroyed. A number of women and children have been killed by the burning buildings falling upon them....Col. B. CRITTENDEN, who figured in the Police reports published in the New-York papers of the 17th, was never a member of Congress, but was at one time a member of the California Legislature. The trial of Mrs. FAIR for murder is proceeding. It has been proved that she stated, some time before the murder, that if CRITTENDEN ever brought his wife back to live with him, one of them should die, and that she shot him while he was sitting with his family, who had joined him a few minutes before.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Twenty-Four Hours Ending at 1:30 Yesterday.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29—1½ P. M.—The high pressure Tuesday evening central over Ohio is now off Delaware Bay. The barometer has risen somewhat in the Rocky Mountains, but has fallen decidedly since this morning in the Mississippi Valley, on the Lakes and South Atlantic. The diminution of pressure, with light rain, reported Tuesday on the Lower Mississippi has extended its influence rapidly eastward, and rainy weather is now reported from all points west of the meridian of Virginia, excepting only that partially cloudy weather with northwest winds is reported from Louisiana. Easterly winds prevail on the lakes and Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that clouds and light rain will on Thursday extend along the entire Atlantic and the lower lakes. Fresh winds are probable for the lakes, Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 29.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.93; change, plus .29; thermometer, 9°; change, minus 8°; relative humidity, .67; wind, West; velocity of wind, 64 miles per hour.

It has been perfectly clear today but the wind blew fiercely.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORWICH, Conn., March 29.—The brewery, with dwelling attached, in Norwichtown, occupied by Mr. MARX and owned by PETER LANMAN, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $5,000, and insurance $2,000 in the Norwich Company, of Norwich.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Ex-Mayor CHAHOON was this evening taken before Judge GUIGON on a writ of habeas corpus, and bailed to appear for a new trial in the sum of $7,000. Ex-Gov. WELLS and others became his sureties.

BUFFALO, March 29.—The propeller *Araxes*, from Toledo, laden with corn, has been outside the harbor since 11 A. M., unable to get in because of the ice, which extends in an unbroken mass for a distance of six or seven miles.

PORT CHESTER, March 29.—The whole citizens' ticket has been handsomely elected, including AMHURST WIGHT, Jr., for Supervisor, who, being also on the Republican ticket, received sixty-six majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—The Democratic City Convention today renominated STEPHEN BUHRER for Mayor.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—JAMES G. BOWLES, a prominent citizen, died today, aged sixty-five years....JOHN MCGIVEN, a roofer, was killed by falling from the roof of a church in Waterbury, on Wednesday.

Rewarding a Detective—Presentation to Capt. Sampson—The Sequel to the Van Eeten Case.

Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen assembled in the parlors of the Park National Bank, for the purpose of presenting Capt. THOS. SAMPSON, the detective, with some suitable testimonial in recognition of his eminent services in arresting and securing the conviction of the notorious LOUIS VAN EETEN, the forger. There were present Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, Ex-Assistant United States Treasurer; William A. Camp, Clearing-house Manager; Mr. Lowry, the counsel of the bank; Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., Col. Fellows, Assistant District-Attorney; Chas. H. Cady, Esq., of the Treasury Department; J. J. Bowman, J. D. Vermilyea, President Merchants' Bank; Wm. K. Kitchen, President Park Bank; Col. Vermilye, Mr. Hayden, President Chatham Bank; J. J. Donaldson, President Bank of North America; Gen. E. N. Barnum; Jacob Russell, President New-York Gold Exchange Bank; George Ellis, President Commonwealth; Mr. Berry, Tradesmen's; Jackson S. Schultz, C. Goddard, of Wells, Fargo & Co.; Mr. Hays, President Union Bank; Mr. Parker, Cashier Phenix; C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental; P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National, and several members of the Stock Exchange. The articles presented consisted of an elegant gold watch and chain for Capt. SAMPSON, and a set of knives, forks and spoons of silver for Mrs SAMPSON. The watch bore the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. THOMAS SAMPSON by the National Park Bank, the Bank of California, and WELLS, FARGO & Co., in recognition of faithful professional services in bringing a noted criminal to trial and conviction for forgery. New-York, March 1, 1881."

The presentation was formally made by Mr. LOWRY, who, in referring to Capt. SAMPSON's services, said the circumstances of his recent exploit were well known to the public, he having succeeded in tracking one of the most noted criminals in the higher walks of life, through the United States, the West Indies and Mexico to New-Orleans, where he arrested him, brought him to this City, assisted in his trial and conviction, and succeeded in recovering all the money which was the fruit of the forgery. Mr. LOWRY then briefly sketched a history of the crime for which VAN EETEN had been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, and said that it was owing to the sagacity, vigilance and courage of Capt. SAMPSON that he was enabled to congratulate them that today the criminal was placed where he could be taken good care of for nine years at least. Before Capt. SAMPSON started in his work he had only a faint trail, but notwithstanding this he had succeeded admirably. The money involved in the forgery has been recovered soon after the crime was detected, and thereafter the banks, and WELLS, FARGO & Co., had prosecuted the forger, out of a simple desire to bring him to justice. Mr. LOWRY then presented the watch, and requested Capt. SAMPSON to give the knives, forks and spoons to his wife, and in this case, at least, to divide fairly.

Capt. SAMPSON replied briefly, thanking the donors for their magnificent gift, and stating that he owed whatever skill he possessed as a detective to Ex-Chief GEORGE H. MATSELL. In this particular case he had been ably assisted by Chief KELSO, Col. WHITELEY, JOHN R. LEES, Chief of the California Police; Col. BADGER, of the New-Orleans Police; Col. SMALL, agent of express companies in New-Orleans, and last but not least, Mr. TIMPSON, of the Continental Bank. He accepted the gifts in the name of the Police of New-York, to show them that whenever they did their duty the banking and commercial interests of the City would be sure to reward them for it. In conclusion he again referred to the invaluable aid rendered him by Mr. TIMPSON, Mr. LOWRY, and others in this matter, and assured his auditors that he should ever feel grateful to them for their kindness.

The company then adjourned to the refectory of the bank, where a bountiful collation was spread, and the health of Capt. SAMPSON was drank and responded by Col. FELLOWS, Assistant District-Attorney, who told what share he had in procuring VAN EETEN's conviction. This is the fifth testimonial Capt. SAMPSON has received for meritorious services as an officer.

The Destiny of Women—Lecture by Dr. S. A. Rrborg.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, by Dr. S. A. RABORG, at St. Joseph's Hall, under the auspices of the St. Joseph T. A. B. Society, on the "Destiny of Women." Dr. RABORG was introduced by Father FARRELL. The lecturer traced the destiny of women from the earliest epochs of history down to the present time, both as regards their social and political aspect. Before the Christian era women were scorned and treated as slaves. Woman was elevated by the august Virgin Mary giving birth to the Son of God. They have now reached a position worthy of them, but it is quite obvious that now there are a few of their sex who are not satisfied. Political equality is their great outcry. They wish to become statesmen, or, rather, stateswomen, but legislation cannot pass a law for a minority, for this few. Let women mind their household duties, the wants and culture of their families, and this will have a greater effect on their country at large than their going into Congress. Would woman elevate politics or would politics degrade woman? Most decidedly the latter. It is cruel to think of that she who is superior to man in her influence in the sick room, whose sympathy is past description and whose love is eternal, should enter the boisterous arena of the political world. Let us exclaim with a writer of old, "Oh, woman, lovely woman, nature formed thee to temper, not to rule." A satirical writer describing the year 1882, says when that year arrives twenty million women will have thrown off their yoke, their supremacy will have spread like wildfire. We shall have nothing but lawyeresses, doctoresses, ministeresses, and in fact every other "ess" that is at all disagreeable, down to a tax-gatheress. This spirit of 1882 may seem absurd, but not more so than the idea that a lady who was getting up a sort of defense for her sex accidentally discovered, a few days ago, that SHAKESPEARE was a lady. Woman's forte must be her home; to be a good wife should be the simple aim of her life; she should argue with herself that it is her destiny to be so. Her lot is cast by Him who guides all things for the best; therefore, be it ever so humble, be the struggle ever so great, try and be happy, ever remembering that you are the Queen of the household.

THE STEAM-SHIP OCEANIC.

Arrival of the Pioneer of the White Star Line—Description of the Vessel.

The steam-ship *Oceanic*, of the White Star line of steamers between this port and Liverpool, arrived here yesterday, beating the time of the *City of Washington*, sailing the same day, and that of the Cunard steamer *Calabria*—the latter by some forty hours. The *Oceanic* elicited the admiration of all who saw her steam up the harbor, as she is the largest steam-ship ever in these waters with the single exception of the *Great Eastern*. The commander of this steamer is Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, who remains here as Port Captain. The first officer is Capt. THOMPSON, who will hereafter command her, and the second officer is Capt. PERRY, who goes back as first officer, and will return in command of the next ship, the *Atlantic*. The *Pacific*, the third vessel, has been successfully launched within a few days. The *Oceanic* was constructed by Messrs. HARLAND & WOLFF, of Belfast, who also built or are constructing the *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic* and *Adriatic*. All these vessels are of 6,000 tons burden, with engines of 3,000 horse-power. The *Oceanic* is 432 feet in length, 41 feet in breadth, and 33 feet depth of hold; and her lines are as fine and as delicate as those of any first-class yacht. The rig of the ship is in keeping with her great length, three of the masts being ship-rigged, while the other is schooner-rigged. The spread of canvas which the *Oceanic* can carry is enormous; and this, combined with her extremely fine lines and high-steaming power, will make her one of the fastest vessels afloat. All the internal arrangements of the *Oceanic* have been carried out with a view to the comfort both of the saloon and steerage passengers, the great desideratum—that of ventilation—being one of the main features on board the ship. The state-rooms, with saloon and smoking-rooms, are situated amidships. The saloon, which will comfortably accommodate 200 passengers, occupies the entire breadth of the steamer's midships, and is fitted up in the most exquisite manner. The state-rooms are exceedingly lofty and light, and every precaution has been taken against any emergency which may arise at sea. Over head in each room are strapped four patent life-belts, which can be easily and without inconvenience attached to the person. There are also family state rooms, bath-rooms with hot and cold water supplies, as well as a well-selected library and a good piano, for the use of the saloon passengers. The accommodation for the steerage passengers is not to be surpassed on any ocean-going steamer afloat. All the most modern improvements affecting light, warmth and ventilation, have been faithfully and lavishly carried out, and the passengers will have no cause to complain either for want of space between decks or of the other arrangements which have been so considerately provided to alleviate the unpleasantness of an ocean voyage. These steam-ships have been designed to afford the very best accommodation to all classes of passengers, and are expected to accomplish quick and regular passages between this country and Europe. The berths for steerage passengers number about 1,200.

One great feature in connection with the accommodation for the steerage passengers is that there are separate and distinct lavatories below for married men and women, single women and single men, and all necessity for coming on deck is done away with.

The *Oceanic* is now lying at her pier, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, which affords unsurpassed accommodation for the handling of freight and the transfer of passengers. She will not sail until the 15th proximo, and the vessel will doubtless be visited by large numbers of our citizens who will be desirous of viewing and inspecting this magnificent vessel.

Westchester County Elections.

The elections in Westchester County, on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of the following Supervisors:

Bedford—Wm. H. Robertson, Rep.*
Cortland—Wm. H. Anderson, Rep.*
East Chester—Edward Martin, Dem.
Greenburg—A. O. Wilsea, Dem.*
Harrison—Edward Willets, Dem.*
Lewisboro—Daniel Hunt, Rep.*
Mamaroneck—James J. Burnett, Dem.
Morrisania—Wm. Cauldwell, Dem.
Mount Pleasant—Wm. H. Leggett, Dem.*
Newcastle—F. M. Carpenter, Rep.*
New-Rochelle—George W. Davids, Dem.*
North Castle—D. W. Smith, Rep.
North Salem—————, Rep.
Ossining—Thomas Leary, Rep.*
Pelham—Benjamin F. Hegeman, Dem.*
Poundridge—D. W. Millen, Rep.*
Rye—Amherst Wight, Rep.
Scarsdale—Francis Secor, Dem.*
Somers—Wm. E. Teed, Rep.*
Westchester—P. Hendricks, Dem.*
West Farms—Charles H. Bathgate, Rep.
White Plains—E. G. Sutherland, Dem.
Yonkers—Ethan Flagg, Rep.
Yorktown—Joseph F. Palmer, Rep.

* Members of the old Board.

Opening of the Stevens Polytechnic Institute.

The Stevens Polytechnic Institute at Hoboken was last evening opened with the first of a series of lectures on Light by Prof. MORTON. The large audience room of the Institute was crowded and the standing-room entirely occupied. The lecture was of more than ordinary interest, aided as it was by one of the finest collections of apparatus in the country and which it is believed is unequaled by that of any of our colleges. The induction coil used is the most powerful one in the world and was made especially for this institution by E. S. RITCHIE, of Boston. Fifty miles of wire were used in the coil, and the spark thrown is four feet in length. The celebrated induction coil at London contains 150 miles of wire, but the insulation was imperfect, and the battery has destroyed itself. The spark from the present battery is powerful enough to kill 100 men, and Prof. MORTON exhibited a cube of glass three inches in thickness through which two sparks have been passed. The remaining lectures of the course will be delivered by Dr. MORTON, Profs. SILLIMAN and BARKER, of Yale College, and Dr. COHEN.

Shall the Name "Colored Young Men's Christian Association" be Changed?

It has lately been a question with some of the colored population whether the prefix "colored" should not be expunged from the title given their Christian Association in Bleecker-street.

It appears, on close inquiry, that most of the members join issue with outside advocates. The President, L. B. MATHEWS, and Ex-President OLIVER S. CASEY, seem to think that theirs is a Society into which no political disquisitions should enter, and believe that this change, should it be effected, would be the first step in that direction. They consider the distinctive title necessary, and are content to call themselves and to be known as what God made them. A meeting was called last evening, at the rooms of the Association, in order to make public the prevailing idea among the members; but owing to sickness in Mr. MATHEWS' family, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. Those who advocate the change believe that the colored people should be the first to break down the distinction.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The Subcommittee which was appointed by the General Committee of the Methodist Book Concern, for the purpose of selecting two experts to examine and report on the state of the accounts, met yesterday in private session, in the Bishop's room, Rev. Dr. BINGHAM in the chair. There were also present Rev. Dr. ROTHWILLE, Rev. Dr. VERNON, and Bishop SCOTT.

Several names were submitted for the consideration of the Committee, but no decision was arrived at. The session adjourned at 5 o'clock, to be resumed today.

A Murderous Affray.

The Police learned yesterday, for the first time, that on the evening of St. Patrick's Day a brutal affair occurred in the liquor saloon of PAUL BRODERICK, No. 34 Bethune-street, during which JOHN CARY, a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age, living at No. 759 Washington-street, was assaulted and so badly beaten by a gang of ruffians that he has ever since been confined to his bed. He has lately become much worse, and last evening was considered to be in such critical condition that the Coroner was notified to take his ante-mortem statement. All knowledge of the murderous affray was so sedulously kept from the Police that Capt. WASHBURNE has as yet found none of those alleged to be engaged in it as assailants except one CHARLES COLLINS, who was arrested last evening and locked up in the Charles-street Police Station to await the action of the Coroner. The other participants in the assault are known to the Police and will probably be arrested today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A man giving his name as J. BERKELEY MAY, is going about begging for money, and using the name of persons connected with the TIMES in support of his case. No one in this office knows anything of this man, and as his unauthorized use of names proves him to be an imposter, we hope he will be handed over to the Police. Any other man begging under the same pretences should be served in the same way.

While the driver of a Thirty-fourth-street and Grand-street Ferry car was in the act of reversing his team at the Grand-street Ferry, yesterday noon, he dropped one of the reins and lost control of the horses. They started across the street where a long funeral procession was passing, and blindly dashed against two horses of a mourning-coach, demolished an apple-stand on the sidewalk, and drove the car-pole through the window of a dining-saloon. The horses belonging to the mourning-coach then made a sudden turn on the sidewalk, trampling down a man, dragging one of the fore wheels over him, and had it not been for an extraordinary effort on his part to escape from his peril, the hind wheels would have also passed over him. He got up apparently not seriously injured, but went his way limping.

The residence of Dr. BENJAMIN DAWSON, No. 8 East Fifteenth-street, was visited, on Monday afternoon last, by a fine-appearing young man, who told the servant upon his admittance that he was a patient, and that the doctor had requested him to wait if he should be away. The doctor, unfortunately, was absent, and, after the young man, who gave the name of JAMES SMITH, had waited in the office a few moments, he appeared at the kitchen door, and said that he could not stay any longer, but would come back in half an hour. Dr. DAWSON entered his office ten minutes afterward, and instantly saw that it had been stripped of everything valuable, including opera-glasses and jewelry. The thief was arrested, yesterday, and taken before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, by whom he was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

An elegant retail store, belonging to DUNLAP & Co., the well-known and enterprising hatters, has been opened at No. 174 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The interior of the store was viewed, last evening by many of the numerous patrons of the prosperous firm, and was generally admired for the neat and handsome manner in which it has been fitted up. It is furnished with show-cases, counters and mirrors of a very pretty pattern, and the walls and ceiling are richly frescoed, the whole store presenting an attractive and capacious appearance.

A Union Convention to promote a higher Christianity was held yesterday morning, afternoon and evening, in St. Paul's M. E. Church. Among the speakers were Dr. Collis, (Presbyterian,) of Boston; Dr. Boardman, (Presbyterian,) Rev. Mr. Lee, (Dutch Reformed,) Dr. Belden, (Congregationalist,) Dr. Parsall Smith, (Presbyterian,) Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, (Baptist,) and some of other denominations. The speeches made were arguments for a higher Christian life, and a greater trust in God's word and God's providence. The Convention, which has held sessions in several other cities, continues its session here today.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JAMES DELANEY, aged fifty years, a native of Ireland, who committed suicide, on Tuesday, by hanging himself in the stable No. 17 Little Twelfth-street. The deceased resided at No. 91 Tenth-avenue, and frequently betrayed symptoms of insanity, being subject to fits of moodiness. His body was found suspended on Tuesday night, and the Police notified the Coroner yesterday. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

EDWARD DUNHAM, a young man, respectably dressed, was detected yesterday in the act of carrying off fifty-four sheepskins, valued at $40, from the warehouse of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 31 Beekman-street. He was pursued by one of the employes named GERALD P. GRIFFIN, who overtook the thief and recovered the property. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the prisoner was fully committed on the complaint of GEO. L. ROSE, one of the despoiled partners.

The Henry Burden Association, which is formed of a large number of gentlemen prominent in local Republican politics, and was organized in honor of Capt. HENRY BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, last evening held a calico reception at Apollo Hall. The affair, besides being unique in its general features, was one of the most pleasant social gatherings of the season.

The Children's Church Festival, recently held at the Academy of Music, is to be repeated at Association Hall this evening. Mr. HARLEY NEWCOMB, the organizer of the previous affair, will once more conduct. To the attractiveness of the performance and the worthiness of its objects a letter, signed by Mr. W. E. DODGE, Dr. BALL, Dr. R. P. PERRY and Mr. E. C. WILDER, bears strong testimony.

The steamer *Granite State*, recently ashore at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, ran ashore just over Tunnel No. 7, which is 101 feet long, 20 feet high, and 17 feet wide. The roof is about 6 feet thick. While the steamer was ashore on the reef fourteen charges were fired on the face of the tunnel immediately under the steamer. The vibratory motion created great consternation on board the steamer.

The celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of the advent of modern spiritualism, will be held at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on Friday, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The programme includes adresses by Hon. John W. Edmonds, Dr. R. T. Hallock, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Dr. H. P. Fairfield and Thos. Gales Foster.

An inquest will be held today at No. 205 Wooster-street, by Coroner YOUNG, over the body of Mr. HENRY V. H. CLARK, an actor, who died suddenly. The certificate granted by the attending physician gave the cause of death as "dissipation" of two years' standing, so the Board of Health sent the case to the Coroners.

While the horse of an express wagon was taking his noon-day meal, yesterday, from his nose-bag, in Broadway, just above Bleecker-street, one of the Eighth-street stages ran against the wagon with such force as to twist the shafts and lift the horse completely off his legs on to the sidewalk, where he lay, unable to rise, evidently much injured.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of No. 410 West Sixteenth-street, occupied by AUGUSTUS SEMMENDINGER, as a manufactory of photographic apparatus, causing a damage of $800 to stock, which is fully insured in the People's Insurance Company. The building was so injured that $400 will be required for repairs.

JOHN NEVINS, aged thirty-three, residing in Twenty-ninth-street, and employed at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot, was run over, yesterday, by a train of cars, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, and instantly killed, his body being shockingly mangled.

ALBERT E. NEALE, who was arrested the other day, under a requisition from the United States District-Attorney at Baltimore, was taken to that city yesterday by Deputy Marshal ROBINSON, to be handed over to the authorities. The prisoner, it will be remembered, is charged with a violation of the United States Revenue laws.

It is stated that the position of Assistant-Postmaster at New-York, made vacant by the death of the late Mr. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, is to be filled by the appointment of Mr. MCNEALEY, late Postmaster at Trenton, N. J.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eastern District, at which Alderman KABER, presided, was held, last evening, at Turner Hall, to agitate the matter of reducing the fare on the ferries between that section of the city and New-York. The bill of Assemblyman HAVEN now before the Legislature, looking to the accomplishment of this reform, was indorsed, and arrangements made for holding weekly meetings until the change in question is brought about.

There were 157 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week—forty-two men, thirty-seven women, forty-six boys and thirty-two girls. Of these, twenty-four died of consumption, nineteen of disease of the brain, thirteen of pneumonia, ten of scarlatina, and six of small-pox. The remainder were carried off by common maladies.

Yesterday Mr. BERGH and a squad of his men were over in Brooklyn inspecting the horses on the several railroad tracks, and also the Williamsburgh cow-sheds. Several teams were turned out from the street-cars, and the swill-milk stables had a thorough overhauling.

Prof. E. D. PYMPTON will commence a course of lectures to-night before the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Architecture." The relative beauties of the different styles will be discussed at length.

WILLIAM H. HARVEY, a liquor dealer, and JOHN LOOMIS, a lawyer, were held in $1,000 bail by Justice WALSH yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of conspiring to defraud DANIEL MCCANN of $190.

LONG ISLAND.

From the sworn statements of the Justices of Flushing, the following exhibit of crime for the months of May, June, July, August and September is obtained: Number of criminal trials and examinations, 637; number of persons tried or examined and discharged, 472; number fined, imprisoned, or held to await the action of the Grand Jury, 89. In addition, 76 persons were compelled to give bonds to keep the peace. The business was divided as follows: Justice QUARTERMAN tried 253, discharged 172, punished 40, and required 41 to give bonds to keep the peace. Justice HAMILTON tried 272, discharged 207, punished 44, and required 21 to give bonds to keep the peace. Justice LAWRENCE tried 112, discharged 93, punished 5, and required 14 to give bonds to keep the peace. At the same rate for the year the number of criminal trials in Flushing would be 1,529 or one person in every nine of the total population, (man, woman and child,) tried each year on a criminal charge. The number of persons arrested more than once during the year is 72. One was tried 7 times and discharged as many times; 5 were tried 4 times, 14 were tried 3 times and 52 occupied the time of the Court twice each. Twenty-three members of the Smith family appear on the records of the Court. The cost of this large amount of criminal business has been $8,677 03.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon a strange man entered FEITENBURG's saloon, in the Twelfth Ward of Jersey City, and while a son of the proprietor was asking his business, he drew forth a phial of vitriol, dashed the contents into the boy's face and fled. There was no person around to give chase, so he made good his escape for the present. It is thought the boy will lose the use of one eye.

Mr. WM. HARRIS, Treasurer of Princeton College, writes to us to say that small-pox is not and has not been prevalent in Princeton; that a single case has occurred, a student who became infected while absent in Philadelphia, and who was removed to the country as soon as the character of his complaint was discovered. As, however, it was near the end of the College term, the Faculty determined, in order to allay any panic among the students, and to prevent anxiety among their friends, to dismiss the classes immediately, until the opening of the next term, three weeks from yesterday.

The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Jersey City, have decided to remove from their handsome and well-appointed apartments in Newark-avenue to the more humble roof of Gee's Hall, in Gregory-street. This change has been rendered necessary in consequence of the financial embarrassment of the Association.

As the 8:40 Washington train, from New-York, was going through the Bergen cut, yesterday morning, one of the coaches was discovered to be on fire, and was badly damaged before the flames were extinguished. The fire originated at the stove.

The citizens of Morristown have subscribed $1,200 to enable the workmen who lost their tools at the late fire there to buy a new stock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 29.—The market for American securities opened firmer and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅝	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	92⅜	..	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	91⅜	..	91⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	91⅜	..	91⅛
United States 10-40s	89⅜	..	89
Illinois Central R. Shares	110⅜	..	110⅜
Erie R. Shares	18⅜	..	18⅜
At. & Gt. Western Shares	38	39	40⅜

FRANKFORT, March 29.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96½ last night.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¼d., and Middling Orleans at 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Common RESIN, 5s. 9d.@6s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, March 29.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s.; LINSEED-OIL, £31 15s. ₩ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 40. CORN dull; sales, 3 cars New at 72c. on the track. OATS—Small lots Western selling at 60c. RYE neglected. PEAS nominal. BARLEY quiet; sales, 3 cars State at 82c. on the track. SEEDS quiet; $7 for Timothy, $7 25 medium Clover, $8 50 for peavine Clover. PORK quiet; $21 for Heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 12½c.@13c. HIGHWINES nominal at 90c. CATTLE—The receipts continue to be liberal; 350 cars came to hand, against 177 same day last week; market consequently lower, and prices may be quoted ¼c. below those of last Friday. The stock offered is of good quality, and at the decline, 551 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,030@1,406 lbs., sold at $6 25@$7 12½; 13 Indianas, 1,403 lbs., at $7 12½; 65 Ohios, 1,120@1,393 lbs., at $6 25@$7 75; 60 Missouris, 1,398 lbs., at $7 50; 3 State Oxen, 1,455 lbs., at $6 87½; 17 Michigan do., 1,540 lbs., at $7; 38 Canada do., 1,600@1,725 lbs., at $6 25@$7, and 175 Canada Steers, 1,046@1,348 lbs., at $57 5@$7. Milch Cows—Supply moderate, with sales at $36@$45 for common to fair, and $50@$65 for good to extra. SHEEP—Receipts light and holders firm, with no sales. HOGS—Only 2 cars received, and all sold at $7@$7 12½.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 5,485 bales; gross, 5,580 bales; export to Great Britain, 3,007 bales; coastwise, 886 bales; sales, 6,200 bales; stock, 260,922 bales. FLOUR scarce and firmer; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN easier at 70c.@71c. OATS dull at 63c. BRAN, $1 35@$1 40. HAY easy; Prime, $24; Choice, $26. PORK firm at $21 50@$21 63. BACON held at Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@16c. LARD dull; Tierce, 12c.@13c.; Keg, 13¼c.@13¾c. SUGAR—Prime, 10c.@10½c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 30c.@40c.; Reboiled, 40c.@50c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 85c.@95c. COFFEE, 14c.@15½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121½; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛@¼ premium. GOLD, 110¼.

CHICAGO, March 29.—FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Chicago, $1 25@$1 25½. CORN dull; No. 2 at 52c.@52¼c. OATS quiet; No. 2 at 48c.@50c. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 90c.@91c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 at 80c. HIGHWINES firm and advanced ½c.; sales at 86c.@86¼c. PROVISIONS declining. Mess PORK, $20 12½. Nothing doing in MEATS and LARD. Live HOGS steady and firmer at $6 37½@$7. CATTLE dull and declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $4 50@$7 12½. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—COTTON dull and nominal at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; soft Iowa Spring $1 33@$1 35; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 42. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk across the river, 51c.@52c.; Yellow, 52½c.@53½c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 58c. OATS steady; Mixed, in bulk, 49½c.@52c.; sacked, 55c. BARLEY—Spring, 95c.@$1 15. RYE steady; No. 2 at $1. WHISKY quiet at 88c. TOBACCO firm at $5 50@$8 50 for common to good Lugs. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet at $20 50. Bulk MEATS—Loose Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.@10c. BACON dull. LARD dull at 12c. for Tierce, 13c.@13½c. for Kegs. HOGS lower at $5 75@$6 50. CATTLE firm at $3@$6 50. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—TOBACCO active; sales, 169 hhds. Lugs at $5 25@$6 75; Low to Middling Leaf, $17. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN steady; little doing. Mess PORK quiet; held at $20 50. BACON steady; Shoulders held at 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c., Clear Sides, 11¼c., packed. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., loose. HAMS steady; Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Plain, 14½c., packed. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierce, 12½c.; kegs, 13¼c. WHISKY quiet at 86c.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—COTTON firm at 14½c.; receipts, 1,445 bales; shipments, 2,700 bales. FLOUR quiet at $5 75@$8 50. CORN dull at 66c.@67c. OATS quiet at 63c. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK quiet at $21. BACON—Sides firm at 10½c.@11½c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9½c.@10½c.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,378 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,198 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,004 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 56,228 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 278 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,852 bales; coastwise, 355 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,905 bales.

GALVESTON, March 29.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 658 bales; exports, coastwise, 17 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 57,531 bales.

NORFOLK, March 29.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 720 bales; exports, coastwise, 241 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,052 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 25 bales; exports, to the Continent, 210 bales; stock, 2,702 bales.

BOSTON, March 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; gross receipts, 3 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

MOBILE, March 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 138 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,034 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 29.—COTTON closed quiet; Middling, 13¼c.@13¾c.; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 380 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Congress seems to be dreadfully afflicted with Kuklux—it has got it on the brain. Grant threatens to do terrible things, and the happy radical family is in a fearful state. KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, the famous hatter, pursues the even tenor of his way in spite of Kuklux of the army of hatters. A hat from KNOX is the thing. You need one—go for it.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.'s Hats, $8. A choice stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, latest importation, and fine shirts to order at reduced prices. No. 160 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	March 30	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'n	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Samaria	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	April 1	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Hy Chauncey	March 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	March 30	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Calabria*, at 10 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on the pier in Jersey City until 11½ A. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 29—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.*—George Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. T. J. Daly, 2 children and servant, Miss Murphy, Hon. George F. Choate, Miss S. P. Cogswell, Mrs. De Bouchet, child and nurse, Mr. Gandouif, V. Gassier, Gabriel Towe, Mr. and Mrs. Hittemans, P. Lentault, Mr. Variet, Francisco Sellen, Mr. Favre, Gustave Roquet, G. P. J. de Neverice, Joseph Caspard, Pierre Audubert, Alfred Massot, Mr. and Mrs. Antony, Emile Buteux, Mr. and Mrs. L. Artuguis, Mr. Brasseur, Mr. Menut, Miss Lesage, Mr. Pingeon, Miss Heloise, Miss Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Rozier, M. Fleutel, Miss Suzann Thail, Misses L. & T. Dorlis, Miss M. Josephine Roger, C. F. Bernard, Louis Pecaut, E. Leval, Fred. Cerf, P. Bordenave, Alf. H. Severin, T. I. Trecan, J. L. Baron, D. Hilleret, Mr. Corville, F. LeMoizne, A. J. Richeda, L. V. Bourniques, P. Gauthier, D. Luciani, P. Tremont, Alex. Tual, A. Gouin, L. Mille, J. Beauchet, Joseph Le Dellion, Louis Tassel, P. Compiegne, Jean Balluet, C. Vespier, P. Lalande, P. Bouvais, J. B. Juanet, P. L. Langlais, P. M. Ordureau, J. S. Lafolle, C. E. Ouice, C. Lepinson, C. Vandelet, Louis Vernus, C. A. Brocard, J. B. Funck, P. F. Damu, Alfred H. Severin, F. I. Trecan, J. L. Baron, D. Dilleret, C. Orville, F. E. Le Moign, A. I. Richeda, L. V. Bourvignes, P. Gauthier, D. Lucia, P. Tremont, Alex. Tual, A. Gouin, L. Mille, J. Beauchef, Joseph Le Pellion, Louis Tassel, P. Compiegne, Jean Balluet, C. Vespie, P. Lalande, P. Bouvais, J. B. Jugnet, P. L. Langlais, P. M. Ordureau, J. L. Lafolle, C. E. Onice, C. Lepinson, C. Vandelet, Louis Vernus, C. A. Brocard, J. B. Funck, P. F. Damois, P. Pagis, P. Carcenals, C. Chapet, J. Dubeau, Jules Montandon, F. A. Hervieu, F. Prunier, Capt. de L. C. Verani, L. F. Rebours, William Picard, Clement Berthou, Louis Guillaume, J. F. l'Hol, P. A. Menier, F. B. Quesney, J. M. Robert, P. J. M. Perrot, Albert Barach, Thos. Guijonvarc, Eugene Ponher, E. Frederick Le Gros.

MARCH 29—*In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Dance, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cole, Mrs. Greey and 2 children, Capt. E. L. Ford, A. F. Thurston, J. E. Rider, John Williams, Rev. M. D. Jones, Rev. Everard Kempshall, S. J. Pardessus, Julian Pardessus, Miss L. Weeks, Miss Harriet Brown.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 29—*In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.*—Thos. Henry Isman, G. W. Wolff, Jno. Haddock, Geo. Rae, Thos. Ritsen, James E. Howden, Miss Chambers, John Douglass, Alex. Wilson, Fred. W. Harrold, Wm. Ainger, Henry Wilke, Wm. H. Ready, Jr., W. H. Lyne.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:47 | Sun sets......6:22 | Moon sets.2:25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:05 | Gov. Island..2:54 | Hell Gate.4:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Caledonia, (Br.,) Overton, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Frank Pierce, Philadelphia; Beckton, (Br.,) Howland, London, Henderson Brothers; City of Mexico, Timmermann, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs Grace Kelley, (Br.,) Kelley, Maracaibo, G. A. Phillips & Collins; Osseppee, Sprague, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; A. H. Curtis, Merriman, Portland, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Adolph Hugel, Davis, Barbados, A. Abbott; America, (Br.,) Patten, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Baldwin, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; R. A. Ford, Carpenter, Moncton, P. I. Nevius & Sons; E. C. Gates, Freeman, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; E. F. Crowell, Howes, Boston, A. Starbuck; C. Allen, Hale, Norwich; Nachta, Smith, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Sloop R. Welse, Booker, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Catherine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, Fla., 25th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand. Had strong S. W. gales to Hatteras; since strong N. W. gales; 27th, off Hatteras, saw steam-ship Victor, hence for New-Orleans; 28th, at 4 P. M., off Absecum, spoke ship Alice Buck, from Boston, for New-Orleans, putting back to New-York in consequence of Captain being sick.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Alice Buck, (of Belfast, Me.,) Pendleton, Boston March 14, bound to New-Orleans, put into this port with Captain sick. Since leaving Boston experienced strong S. E. and N. W. gales. The A. B. is anchored off Quarentine.

Bark Queen of Scots, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Newcastle, Eng., 58 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came the northern passage, and experienced strong westerly gales throughout; split the stem, which started the vessel leaking; lost and split sails, and received other slight damage.

Bark Isle of Skye, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gammage, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Geo. A. Philips & Collins. Had squally weather the entire passage; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 26, off Cape Hatteras, exchanged lon. with schr. Mary Hatfield, bound S.

Bark Charles Tottie, (Swed.,) Prietz, Messina 54 ds., with fruit to Baring, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather; Feb. 22, lat. 34 46 N., lon. 24 05 W., signaled an English ship, showing 3d distinguishing pendant No. 9,738, from Gibraltar, for New-York.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with wool and hides to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Crossed the equator March 7, in lon. 41; had light variable weather up to lat. 30, thence light winds.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Treat, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. gales.

Brig Abstainer, (of Port Granville,) Elderkin, Seville 33 ds., with cork and lead to Gudewill, Mayer & Co.—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co. Had fine weather up to Bermuda; has been 16 ds. W. of that point with strong N. W. gales. On the night of the 26th inst., got jammed on Jersey beach in a S. E. gale, lost mainsail, maintopsail, and had to cut away everything appertaining thereto for the safety of the vessel; received no other damage.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Belfast, Me.,) Havener, Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Rhone, (of Truro, N. S.,) McDougall, Bilboa, Spain, via Tarpauline Cove, 40 ds., with old railway iron and empty petroleum barrels to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Matilda, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Castellamare 55 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather up to Bermuda; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Evans, Guantanamo March 15, with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly winds. Sld. in co. with brig Ellen F, (of Picton,) for New-York. Left in port brig Richmond, to sail in 3 ds.

Schr. Elizabeth Magee, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and melado to Lutasa & Co.—vessel to master. Experienced strong N. E. gales the entire passage; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. Heaton, Farrell, Messina 52 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 22; had strong W. gales in the Mediterranean, fine weather in the Atlantic.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Harding, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. E. G. Irwin, Johnson, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Williams, Cooper, Fall River, for Virginia.

Schr. Albert H. Harding, Harding, Portland, with iron to Edward Rich.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. J. Clark, Rodgers, Gloucester.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Ann Gurney, Gurney, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis.
Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Goram, Hartford.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. Koret, Crocker, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Fall River.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Fall River.
Schr. Favorite, Adams, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Rightway, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sunset, light S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; ship Chas. N. Marshal, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

March 13, by bark Rebecca Carwana, in lat. 23 50, lon. 55 28, bark Daphne, (Nor.,) from Cardiff, for Providence, R. I.

March 27, by schr. Elizabeth Magee, 30 miles S. E. of Cape Henlopen, schr. Ruth H. Baker, hence for Matanzas, with standing jib gone.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesgang, from Trieste, which arrived 28th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday (29th) P. M. and reports was 46 ds. from Gibraltar; experienced rough weather in the Mediterranean; lost and split sails; from thence to Cape Hatteras fine; was 7 ds. N. of that point, with strong E., S. E. and N. W. winds.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Arr. steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Ada, from Cardiff.

Below—bark Dorchester, from Africa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Arr. schrs. St. Elmo, from New-York, and Clara, from Philadelphia. Sld. schr. B. Gartside, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Mary A. Marshall, from Greenwich; brigs Frye, from Harwick; Cecilia, from Mayagues; Spring Bird, from Rio; an Italian brig, supposed to be the Enrichetta, from Palermo.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 29.—Passed in for Baltimore, schrs. S. P. Hall, from Mayaguez; Bowdoin, from Ponce.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York, and Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; schrs. Curtis, Tilton and Georgia, from New-York; Francis Satterly, from Boston, and S. H. Sharpe, from Philadelphia; brig Belmont Locke, from Boston, and bark Jerome Jones, from New-York.

Spoken schr. Anna Lewis, 30 miles E. N. E., with her sails blown away; reported by the Tybee today.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 27.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore, Boston, and sld.; also arr. schrs. Cerro Gordo, Elizabethport, Boston; S. Lonsdale, Providence, Portland; Wesley Abbott, Bangor, Jacksonville; Martha Weeks, Belfast, Eddyville; Tennessee, Vinalhaven, Philadelphia; Anna Frye, Pembroke, New-York; Ruth Thomas, Portland, New-York; J. J. Clark and John D. Griffin, Gloucester, New-York; Annie May, Seal Harbor, New-York; Helen M. Waite, Calais, New-York; Delaware, Thomaston, New-York; Lucy Baker, Rockland, Providence; returned, schr. G. M. Wentworth; sld. schr. J. J. Clark.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, March 29.—The Allan steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Ballantine, from Portland March 18, touched at Moville today en route to Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NOW OFFER THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF
BRONZES
RECEIVED SINCE THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS, AMONG THEM
CLEOPATRA,
BY DUMAIGE, AFTER THE CELEBRATED PICTURE BY GEROME;
ORESTES,
BY MATURIN MORAU;
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CHOICE CLOCK SETS AND ENAMELED ARTICLES.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.
MARVIN & CO.'S
SPHERICAL SAFES
HAVE NEVER BEEN ROBBED.
HUNDREDS ARE IN USE BY BANKS, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
WAREHOUSES:
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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DUNLAP & CO.
N.Y.
Respectfully announce their removal from the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL to their new premises, OPEN THURSDAY, MARCH 30,
NO. 174 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Between 22d and 23d sts.
In addition to their own popular productions, they will make the importation and sale of English Hats a specialty.
Agents for { H. MELTON, CHRISTY & CO., LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO. } London.
Our celebrated Hats can be obtained in other cities, from the following first-class firms, who are our accredited
AGENTS.

James P. Brewster	Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Remelin	Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. Stair & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Clark & Farmer	Columbus, Ohio.
Isaac Davis & Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.
R. A. Lanpher & Co.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hines & Gibson	Kansas City, Mo.
Paddock Brothers	Toledo, Ohio.
William Wippers	Buffalo, N. Y.
E. W. Boughton & Co.	Troy, N. Y.
George E. Latham	Albany, N. Y.
E. VanKleeck	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Crofut & Co.	New-Haven, Conn.
James Daniels	Hartford, Conn.
Sanderson & Son	Springfield, Mass.
Wm. F. Warburton	Philadelphia, Penn.
McFarland, Smith & Co.	Titusville, Penn.
H. A. Topham & Co.	Savannah, Ga.
R. Q. Taylor	Baltimore, Md.
R. B. Griffin, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
LARGE STOCK OF
WALTHAM
WATCHES,
And we submit the following reasons why they should be preferred to any other American Watches:
In the first place, the Waltham Company is the oldest, and has had fourfold the experience of any others engaged in the business in the United States.
In the second place, the machinery is more perfect and varied, and as a result the Watches are of far higher grade and of greater variety, and are placed in the market at much lower prices than any others, quality and style fully considered.
In the third place, the Waltham Watch is now a staple article, its reputation fully established, and, as a consequence, it is sold at less profit than any others in the market.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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AFLOAT AND TO ARRIVE,
FOR SALE BY THE CARGO,
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HERNIA OR RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 East 14th-st., (third door from University-place.) Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies' silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, pile instruments, ladies' and children's shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, crutches, &c., &c. MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GAS FIXTURES,
CORNELIUS & SONS,
Philadelphia.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
591 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA
HAIR-CORD SKIRT,
NOW READY.
NO. 781 BROADWAY.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, Thursday, March 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store—
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
400 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
At 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
4,200 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,450 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
4,167 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
3,008 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,906 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.